

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Hu Yaobang Interviewed by Italy's L'UNITA	[ANSA]	A	1
PRC Delegation Attends Conference on Palestine		A	2
Zhao Ziyang Hails Meeting		A	2
WHO Director-General Mahler Visiting China		A	3
Meets Zhao Ziyang		A	3
Sees Tan Yunhe		A	3
Cooperation Memorandum Signed		A	4
International Telecom Seminar Opens In Guangzhou		A	4

UNITED STATES

U.S. Urges Investigation of Aquino Death		B	1
[RENMING RIBAO 26 Aug]			
RENMING RIBAO Reports on Washington Mass Rally	[29 Aug]	B	1
Martin Luther King's 'Dream,' 'Reality' Discussed		B	2
[RENMING RIBAO 29 Aug]			
RENMING RIBAO on Problems of U.S. Steel Industry	[30 Aug]	B	3

SOVIET UNION

PRC Women's Volleyball Team Feted in USSR		C	1
Moscow Account of Reception		C	1
Delegation Leaves for Moscow Book Exhibit		C	2
SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO on 'Turn' in Soviet Economy	[8 Aug]	C	2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Diet Delegation Concludes Visit		D	1
RENMING RIBAO Director Fetes ASAHI SHIMBUN Group		D	1
Oil To Be Drilled in PRC-Japan Cooperation Zone		D	1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC Tells SRV It Seeks 'Permanent' Border Peace		E	1
Thai Parliamentarians Feted in Kunming		E	1
Thailand, PRC Cooperate in Shipping Line		E	2
Australia's Hawke on Kampuchea; PRC, Japan Ties		E	2
Hong Kong Research Fund for Zhongshan University		E	2

SOUTH ASIA

PRC, Pakistan Sign Border Trade Agreement		F	1
Nepal's State Council Chairman Leaves for China		F	1
PRC Railway Delegation Ends Visit to Iran		F	1

WESTERN EUROPE

Hu Yaobang Meets Spanish Communist Party Leaders	G 1
Hu Yaobang Says Good-bye to PCI's Berlinguer	G 1
Greek Parliamentarians Depart for Home	G 2
Beijing Reception Marks Turkish Armed Forces Day	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Rwanda Development Council Delegation Departs	I 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Israeli Currency Devaluation [24 Aug]	I 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PRC, Argentina Sign Trade, Cooperation Pacts	J 1
Envoy Gives Banquet for Antigua-Barbuda's Bird	J 1

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC Standing Committee Stresses Punishing Crime	K 1
Targets Not Met in First Half Economic Results	K 1
[SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 15 Aug]	
CHINA DAILY Views Varied Sectors of Employment [30 Aug]	K 2
Official Views Collective, Individual Economies	K 3
Provides Employment Statistics	K 4
July Industrial, Communications Statistics	K 5
[JINGJI RIBAO 22 Aug]	
RENMIN RIBAO Looks at Special Economic Zones [23 Aug]	K 7
Article on Hu Yaobang's July Visit to Qinghai	K 10
[SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO 15 Aug]	
Deng Liqun Visit to Shanxi Coal Area Reported	K 11
[SHANXI RIBAO 5 Aug]	
Bo Yibo Conducts Inspections Across Liaoning	K 12
Zhao Ziyang, Gu Mu Visit Artist in Beijing	K 12
Fang Yi, Others Visit Exhibition on Antarctic	K 12
Yang Shangkun Addresses PLA Logistics Meeting	K 13
Liu Huaqing Commends Submarine for Safety	K 14
[RENMIN RIBAO 28 Aug]	
Machinery Industry Urged To Raise Product Quality	K 14
Plans To Study Water Problems in North Reported	K 14
RENMIN RIBAO on Development of Dryland Farming [23 Aug]	K 15
RENMIN RIBAO on Reform of Water Charges [22 Aug]	K 17
Electronics Industry Reports Progress	K 19
RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Table of Contents [30 Aug]	K 20

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Shandong Forum Urges Stop To Housing Abuses	O 1
Correction to Canal Proposed for Changjiang River	O 1

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan: Chengdu Smashes Nine Criminal Gangs	Q 1
SICHUAN RIBAO on Thoroughly Exterminating Criminals [27 Aug]	Q 1

Yunnan Afforests Mountainous Wastelands	Q	3
Minority Studies Society Established in Sichuan	Q	3
Yin Fatang Attends Xizang Safety Work Meeting	Q	4

NORTHWEST REGION

Xinjiang Holds Forum on Public Order Problems	T	1
---	---	---

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Fujian PLA Radio Promotes Peaceful Reunification	U	1
--	---	---

TAIWAN

Minister Warns Philippines of Airline Retaliation	V	1
Pilot Discusses Motive for Defection From PRC	V	1
[CHINA POST 25 Aug]		
Radio Commentary Scores Andropov 'Goodwill'	V	4

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Journal Reports PRC Releases of Jailed Editor	W	1
[HONG KONG STANDARD 30 Aug]		
PRC Vice Minister Discusses Foreign Investment	W	1
[WEN WEI PO 29 Aug]		
TA KUNG PAO: 'Slight' Improvement in PRC-U.S. Ties	W	2
[29 Aug]		

HU YAOBANG INTERVIEWED BY ITALY'S L'UNITA

AU291602 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, August 29 -- The Soviet Union must end its intervention in Afghanistan and let the Afghan people decide its own affairs, Chinese Communist Party Secretary Hu Yaobang said in an interview published by the Italian Communist Party daily L'UNITA, here today as Italian Communist Party Secretary Enrico Berlinguer continued a lengthy vacation in China. Berlinguer met Hu and other top-flight Chinese officials when he started what is being officially billed as a study vacation.

According to reliable sources, the importance the Chinese Party attaches to this visit from the leader of the West's largest communist party is indicated by Hu's decision to accompany Berlinguer on his travels to Nanjing, and possibly Guangzhou. The last time the Chinese party leader accompanied a foreign dignitary on a tour of the provinces was when North Korean President Kim Il-sung last came to China on an official visit, the sources noted. These same sources pointed to the L'UNITA interview as another sign of the importance which the two parties attach to developing their relations.

Not surprisingly, apart from Afghanistan, the Soviet Union loomed large in the interview -- in connection with nuclear disarmament and relations between the two giants of the socialist world.

In particular, while saying he was unwilling as yet to make any official comment on Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's latest offer on medium-range missiles in Europe Hu responded in full to Andropov's warning that the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations must not harm third countries. "Third countries", said Hu, "undoubtedly refers to Vietnam, Cambodia, Afghanistan, and Mongolia. We have never harmed, and never will harm these countries. What is in question and is threatened is our security."

"We have said, and repeated, that we are ready for an immediate start to negotiations for the normalization of relations between China and Vietnam as soon as Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia. This would be advantageous for everyone-Cambodia, China, Vietnam itself. We have no designs on Cambodia or in Vietnam. As for Mongolia, who are the five Soviet divisions in Mongolia lined up against? Obviously, against China. A withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Mongolia would be advantageous to the Soviet Union as it would be to Mongolia and China.

"There's still less to be said about Afghanistan. How would we harm Afghanistan's interests? It is up to the Afghan people, as master in its own country, to decide its own affairs. The Soviet Union must not intervene. We do not intervene and others must not do so either. If the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan, it would, among other things, free itself of a heavy burden".

According to the L'UNITA journalist who carried out the interview, Hu's remarks on China's policies for peace and disarmament centered round Beijing classical critique of Soviet and American "hegemonistic" tendencies. "There is a point on which we insist: The battle against hegemonistic policies," Hu said. You can defend peace only by battling against hegemonism wherever it appears, since it is aggression and hegemonism that threaten world peace, and it is just a smokescreen when people try to justify acts of the kind with the pretext of stabilizing and defending."

But L'UNITA said that Hu's ideas on disarmament were to some extent news, at least as regards statements from someone with his rank in Chinese officialdom.

"Our European friends support disarmament, and we Chinese agree," he said. "The Europeans want to prevent the installation of new nuclear missiles. We have supported the destruction of all nuclear arms. This remains our position. The best thing would be to destroy nuclear arms of all types."

Turning his attention to the domestic scene, Hu said China needs [words indistinct] its society, but without moving too hastily. In one point, he was asked what he thinks of the view that less haste might make it possible to avoid the defects of the Stalinian model of economic accumulation. "There is also that problem," Hu replied drily. He added that socialism is "not a final social form, but a historical [words indistinct] which may last hundreds of years, one or two centuries at least. For us, the idea that there is a single model of socialism fixed once and for all is wrong, both theoretically and practically," Hu explained as he urged the journalist to "go out and see for yourself."

"Use your own head, that's what is needed," he asserted, "and try to help us. If you ask me whether our attempt will be crowned with success, even we are unable to find positive as [as received] answers to all the questions. I hope you journalists will find a way of explaining all this," Hu added as the two-hour conversation came to a close. "How? That's your affair."

PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE

OW300011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva, August 29 (XINHUA) -- An international conference on the question of Palestine opened at the Palace of Nations in Geneva this afternoon with about 3,000 delegates from over 100 United Nations member states attending the conference.

Speaking at the opening session, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the Palestinian question "is the centre of the Middle East conflict," "The conference should urgently find a solution to it." It is the hope of the General Assembly that the conference will help to create a better awareness of the issues involved, and promote support for effective ways and means to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights, he said.

The conference is held in accordance with a U.N. resolution adopted on August 10, 1981. The conference's objective, according to secretary general of the conference Lucille Mair, is to "alert the international community and inform it more fully of all the facts surrounding the question of Palestine." The conference will examine the situation of the Palestinian people and seek the ways and means to enable the Palestinians to exercise their inalienable rights violated by the Israeli aggressors. The international aspects of the Palestinian question and the status of Jerusalem will also be discussed. A final document will be drawn at the conference after the general debate. The document will contain recommendations concerning measures to support the Palestinian people's struggle and to ensure the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

A Chinese delegation headed by Wen Yezhan, vice minister of foreign affairs, is present at the conference. The Palestine Liberation Organization's delegation is headed by Faruq Qaddumi. Representatives of some national liberation movements and of some West European countries attended the conference as observers.

Zhao Ziyang Hails Meeting

OW290859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 83

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang yesterday reiterated China's firm support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for restoring their national rights.

China has always "condemned the Israeli authorities' policy of aggression and expansion and firmly supported the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the restoration of their legitimate national rights," Zhao said in a congratulatory message to the international conference on the question of Palestine. The conference is organized by the United Nations and will be held in Geneva from August 29 to September 7.

Zhao said, "The question of Palestine is one of the Palestinian and other Arab people's fight against Israeli aggression and expansion and for the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people." The Chinese premier expressed the belief that the Palestinians, under the leadership of PLO and with the support from justice-upholding countries and peoples, "will uphold unity, persist in struggle and succeed in regaining their national rights." He hoped the conference will succeed in mobilizing the international community to support the Palestinians and promoting the efforts for a just settlement of the Palestinian question.

WHO DIRECTOR-GENERAL MAHLER VISITING CHINA

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW291354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that the World Health Organization's stress on the developing countries was a correct and far-sighted policy.

In a meeting with Dr. Halfdan Mahler, director-general of the World Health Organization (WHO), here this afternoon, Zhao said China was willing to actively expand exchanges in health and medicine with other developing countries. He also expressed satisfaction with relations between China and the WHO. China will continue to support the WHO in its work and strengthen cooperation with it, he added. Zhao Ziyang paid tribute to Dr. Mahler for guiding the WHO to its successes over the past ten years.

Mahler said he appreciated China's support for the WHO. China's experience in health and medical work would benefit many other countries, he added.

Present on the occasion were Cui Yueli and Tan Yunhe, China's minister and vice-minister of public health; Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, Western Pacific regional director of the WHO; and Dr. Eric Hean-Tat Goon, the WHO representative in China. Dr. Mahler arrived in Beijing on August 27. This evening, Cui Yueli gave a dinner in his honor.

Sees Tan Yunhe

OW292325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Minister of Public Health Tan Yunhe said today that incidence of a number of diseases in China has dropped sharply in recent years.

Speaking to the visiting director-general of the World Health Organization (WHO), Dr. Halfdan Mahler, Tan noted that the number of people stricken by malaria last year was 2.04 million, 33 percent fewer than in 1981. He said the incidence of filariasis also dropped on a nationwide scale. The incidence of intestinal diseases has lowered by 80 to 90 percent in 40 counties in Hebei Province where 80 percent of the population now has access to good drinking water because of improved water supply. According to a sample survey of more than 1,700 districts and counties in 24 provinces, not a single case of diphtheria was reported from 1,040 of the districts and counties surveyed, he said.

A series of measures have been adopted to improve the country's grassroots health organizations, Tan said.

The government has upgraded the medical services in 300 counties and will improve those in another 400 before 1985. There are 2,100 counties in the country. While new hospitals have been built in big cities, work has also been done to improve hospitals in city districts and neighborhood communities, he added. The vice-minister said that the government now allows private doctors and practitioners to open clinics or write prescriptions in drug stores. Some city hospitals provide regular calls at patients' homes, he said, adding that anyone who is professional and competent will be given a chance to serve. In addition to application of Western medicine, Vice-Minister Tan said that China has 878 specialized in Chinese herbal medicine, with a total of 32,000 doctors.

Cooperation Memorandum Signed

OW291400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1344 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- China's Ministry of Public Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) will create a network of collaborating centers for strengthening health and research capabilities and make these centers focal points for training activities. This is one of the important items in a memorandum governing cooperation in health and medical activities signed between the Chinese ministry and WHO in Beijing today.

With a view to enhancing overall collaboration, the memorandum says, attention shall be paid to the exchange of health and research workers and information and the fostering of collaboration with outside experts and institutes working in particular scientific and technological areas. The memorandum was signed by Cui Yueli, Chinese minister of public health, and Dr. H. Mahler, the WHO director-general.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOM SEMINAR OPENS IN GUANGZHOU

OW261738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Guangzhou, August 26 (XINHUA) -- China's first international seminar on telecommunications technology and equipment opened today in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province.

The seminar is sponsored by the Guangzhou branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Guangzhou Scientific and Technological Center for Exchange With Foreign Countries and AVP Expositions Co., Ltd.

Attending the seminar are over 100 representatives of 44 organizations from Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, the United States, and Hong Kong. Also present are scientists and technicians from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Radio and Television and universities and institutes and representatives from 16 localities including Shanghai and Tianjin, and Jiangsu and Liaoning Provinces.

On show are 1,296 pieces of advanced telecommunications apparatus, from telephone sets to urban communication systems. The systems are demonstrated on the spot through films, slide shows and video displays. Twenty-four Telex and facsimile circuits from Guangzhou to London and Hong Kong have been rented for on-the-spot operations.

Trade talks will be carried out and orders taken during the seminar, which is scheduled to conclude on September 3.

U.S. URGES INVESTIGATION OF AQUINO DEATH

HK290606 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 83 p 6

[Report: "The United States Reiterates Philippine Government Should Investigate Aquino Incident"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the State Department said on 23 August that it expected an objective investigation into Aquino's assassination. However, it refused to link the matter with President Reagan's visit to the Philippines.

State Department Spokesman Romberg said: "We reiterate that this investigation should be carried out by the Philippine Government and that we expect the investigation should be a thorough and objective one."

Romberg refused to comment on President Reagan's statement. Reagan told reporters the day before that he would discuss with the State Department his brief visit to the Philippines in November. He stressed: "I am sure we will make a decision soon."

On 22 August, some American newspapers such as THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, the DAILY NEWS, THE BOSTON GLOBE, and others urged President Reagan to cancel his visit to the Philippines after the assassination of Aquino.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON WASHINGTON MASS RALLY

HK291436 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 83 p 6

[Dispatch from correspondents Zhang Yunwen and Zhang Liang: "Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Civil Rights March, Fighting for Jobs, Peace and Freedom -- Over 200,000 People Hold Mass Rally in Washington"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Aug -- The eyes of the whole of America were fixed on Washington today, on the emotional crowds gathered on the Mall between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. Here over 200,000 people from more than 340 cities across the country were holding a "1983 March on Washington" to commemorate the civil rights march of 20 years ago, which was led by the well-known black leader Martin Luther King. The main theme of this rally was fighting for "jobs, peace, and freedom."

Twenty years ago today, Martin Luther King launched a "March on Washington" movement, in which 250,000 American blacks, shouting slogans, "fight for jobs" and "fight for freedom," came to Washington from all parts of the country to stage the biggest mass rally against racism and for black civil rights in American history. During the rally, Martin Luther King made his moving and famous speech, "I have a dream."

The grassy area near the Washington Monument was already a sea of people in the early morning. People carried countless slogan banners bearing inscriptions such as "fight for jobs, fight for peace, fight for freedom," "we cannot be disappointed in our dream," "turn the dream into reality," and "the arms race is a race to despair"....

At 1100 the vast crowd, including whites and blacks, proceeded to the Lincoln Memorial along Constitution Avenue, singing songs calling for civil rights and shouting anti-racist slogans. Over 200,000 people were assembled on the grassy area between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. A big rostrum had been erected in front of the Lincoln Memorial, with a big slogan banner attached to it: "We still have a dream."

At 1300, the mass rally started, and 20 black leaders, congressmen, mayors, and representatives of various sectors made speeches. Martin Luther King's father and his widow, Coretta King, and former Vice President Mondale were also present at the rally.

The emotional speech of black leader Jesse Jackson roused the vast crowd to a high pitch. He called on people to turn the dream of 1963 into reality and to fight for political equality. There are indications that Jesse Jackson may become the first black presidential candidate in American history. The voice of the speaker mingled with the cries and applause of the crowd, echoing thunderously above the gathering.

After the 250,000-strong "Freedom March" 20 years ago, the black movement rolled throughout the entire country, demonstrating the resolve and militancy of the postwar U.S. blacks. Congress was stimulated to pass a series of civil rights act, the most important of which was the voting rights act passed in 1965. The struggles of the blacks and other minorities gained certain success. Twenty years ago racial segregation was the legally decreed policy in a quarter of the American states. In some southern states, blacks wishing to vote had to risk their lives to do so. Today, although there are still some unfair restrictions, blacks voting rights have been written into law and nobody dares brazenly deprive the blacks of those rights. According to statistics, in 1963 there were only 50 elected black officials in the southern states, whereas today there are 3,200. Blacks have been elected mayors of several big cities.

However, Martin Luther King's widow pointed out at the rally today that King's dream has not yet been turned into reality. She said that "we still have a dream. Today, we restate here our belief in peaceful, just, and brotherly friendship and equality." She criticized U.S. authorities for "keeping apart from everyone except a few in the upper strata." Many speakers at the rally today mentioned that, since the Reagan administration had pursued a policy of vigorous cutting of social welfare, the economic plight of the American blacks was becoming still worse. Speakers at the rally also demanded that the birthday of Martin Luther King be made a national holiday.

Today's procession was in many respects different from that of 1963. Apart from the fight for jobs and freedom, the theme slogans also included fighting for peace, and the people taking part represented a broader spectrum. The participants included not only blacks, Hispanics, and other minorities and religious figures, but also congressmen, representatives of trade union organizations, student bodies, and women's organizations, together with environmentalists, members of the peace movement, and so on.

According to statistics, today's action had the support of 715 organizations across the nation. This was a much broader alliance than that of 1963. The speeches of a number of black leaders declared that the future method of struggle had already shifted from the sit-ins and "freedom rides" of the 1960's to direct political participation. A vast movement to have a black presidential candidate recently started. Black leaders want to increase the number of black voters by 1.5 million. Hispanics have set a target of 1 million more voters. When the tens of thousands of people cried "we shall not yield, we shall never submit," there was reason to believe that the American people are resolved to face the challenges of the 1980's and to strive to completely realize the dream of "jobs, peace, and freedom."

MARTIN LUTHER KING'S 'DREAM,' 'REALITY' DISCUSSED

HK291418 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 83 p 6

[Article by Feng Xiong: "Martin Luther King's 'Dream' and the Reality"]

[Text] Twenty years ago today the Reverend Martin Luther King, a famous U.S. black leader, presided over a rally in Washington that was attended by some 250,000 people and then led the masses to march from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial. Several million people watched the rally on television. All this remains fresh in some people's memory even today.

At the mass rally Martin Luther King delivered a speech which the American people will never forget. He said: "I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed, 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'"

The Reverend King opposed racial discrimination and violence, enjoying high prestige in the United States. Hence, racists hated him very much. He was killed by a white racist on 4 April 1968 at the age of 39. This incident was criticized by the whole world and aroused the indignation of the American people. To pacify the people's wrath, President Johnson ordered that the day on which the Reverend King was killed be set as a national memorial day, and the killer was sentenced to 99 years in prison.

In order to commemorate the "dream" speech delivered by the Reverend King 20 years ago, the American people are rallying in the same place today to express not only their mourning for the Reverend King, but also their dissatisfaction with the failure to realize the Reverend King's dream, because current harsh reality has taught the American people that "equality" is not only a dream of the black people, but has also become a dream of women and poor white people.

A REUTER report says that before today's commemoration meeting, some people talked about the great changes that have taken place among the U.S. black people, but many people hold that so far the changes are not so remarkable. A report recently issued by a mass organization of the black people disclosed: "In terms of income, poverty, and unemployment rate, differences between black people and white people have not yet diminished, but have become more serious than that in the 1960's."

The above statement is also supported by other research reports, including statistics disclosed by the U.S. Government. For example, 35.6 percent of the black people are now living under the official poverty line, compared with only 12 percent of the white people. Unemployed black adults account for 18.9 percent of the total black adults, double the number of unemployed white people. About half of black youngsters are vagrants.

These facts will create a tense and unpeaceful atmosphere in today's mass rally in front of the Washington Monument. The American people will thus ask: When will the late Reverend King's dream, which was initiated by President Lincoln's immortal words, come true?

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROBLEMS OF U.S. STEEL INDUSTRY

HK301004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 83 p 7

[Article by Chen Xiaoping: "Feeble Recovery of the U.S. Iron and Steel Industry"]

[Text] After experiencing 3 years of economic crisis the U.S. iron and steel industry, which is called a "doddering lion," finally started to take tottering steps toward recovery. The vigorous recovery of the automobile and construction industries has increased the demand for iron and steel products. In February and March this year, all seven major U.S. iron and steel companies received more orders. For example, the orders for steel products used to make automobiles increased by 11.8 percent. With the development of production, the facilities utilization rate of the iron and steel industry went up to 55 percent at present from 30 percent last year. The bosses of the iron and steel companies joyfully found that the hardest days for them had passed, and they regarded 1983 as a year of brisk development for the U.S. iron and steel industry.

However, the recent state of affairs in the iron and steel industry is not so satisfactory. Since April, orders received by most U.S. steel companies have again decreased and the utilization rate of production facilities for crude steel has also gradually gone down. Although steel plates and specialty steel products still sell well, these two types of products account for only one-fifth of all products of the iron and steel industry. It was expected earlier that steel output this year in the United States would reach 80 million tons; now it is expected that the output will be no more than 67 million tons. This figure is still a bit greater than last year's 61 million tons, but it means that 1983 will only mark the second lowest output in the last 21 years. A manager of a steel company said in a heavyhearted manner: "It seems that the iron and steel industry will become the tail of the economic recovery in the United States. It can only trail behind others at a snail's pace and will hold down the pace of the overall economic recovery."

The major reasons for the slow recovery of the U.S. iron and steel industry can be found in the following four points:

1. Capital goods do not have a good domestic market. Two-thirds of the steel products in the United States are used to make capital goods, such as machines and other equipment. Without a rapid increase in the production of capital goods, the demand for steel products will not increase by a large degree. Machinery and equipment in the United States generally have a 5-year term of depreciation. However, due to the economic recession in recent years, equipment installed before the recession has not been fully utilized. The bosses think that renewing these facilities is not worthwhile and they do not want to install new equipment for the time being. As another factor, oil and natural gas remain in excessive supply, and oil companies have no plan to sink new wells. Therefore, the production of petroleum exploration equipment, which consumes large quantities of steel products, is also at a low ebb.
2. Some enterprises which consume large quantities of steel products are not placing new orders for steel products at present because they have not used up the steel products they have in stock -- a result of the production stagnation in recent years.
3. Because of financial difficulties, most steel companies have cut back on their production investment and have delayed equipment renewal. This, coupled with the increase in production costs, has resulted in high prices for steel products, which in turn have crippled the competitiveness of steel products. At present, foreign competitors have gained control of 19 percent of the domestic market for steel products in the United States. The advanced technology of Japan, the huge subsidies for steel exports offered by the European Community, and the cheap labor in the Third World have all constituted serious obstacles to U.S. efforts to contend for overseas steel markets.
4. The continuous firmness of the U.S. dollar also affects the steel exports of the United States.

According to recent developments, the above-mentioned unfavorable factors will continue to exist. That is to say, U.S. iron and steel industry will not rapidly recover within a short time. Now, some steel companies have tried to reduce production costs by means of laying off workers, freezing wages, and reducing welfare allowances and have thus seized back some steel markets. They have also gotten some advantages from President Reagan's policy for restricting the imports of foreign-made specialty steel products. However, all this still cannot solve the problem that domestic demand for steel products in the United States is insufficient.

PRC WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM FETED IN USSR

OW291347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1338 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, August 29 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society gave a reception here this morning in honor of the Chinese women's volleyball team. Professor A.V. Meliksetov, council member of the society, congratulated the Chinese players on the world champion team's successful visit to the Soviet Union. Among those attending the reception were vice-chairman of the society A. Kalygin, some council members of the society and Soviet Foreign Ministry officials.

The State Committee of the USSR for Physical Culture and Sports gave a dinner on August 26 in honor of the Chinese team.

Moscow Account of Reception

OW300447 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpts] A reception was held in Moscow's "Home of Friendship" on 29 August for the Chinese women's volleyball team.

Professor Meliksetov, council member of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, greeted the Chinese athletes. He said: Today, we are extremely happy to welcome the PRC women volleyball athletes. This year, we have already received several Chinese athletic delegations in Moscow. The Chinese gymnasts, who came to Moscow to participate in the international gymnastics tournament for the Journalist Cup, opened the sporting road to this country. We hope that other Chinese athletes will follow the steps of the Chinese women volleyball athletes, whom we greet here, and that delegations, other than athletes, will come. The USSR has always sought to maintain closer contacts with China. Comrade Meliksetov introduced the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association to the Chinese guests.

Zhang Yipei, leader of the Chinese team, also spoke. He said: [Begin recording] We, the Chinese women's volleyball team, have come to visit the USSR. Wherever we go, we have been given a warm welcome by the Soviet people and cordially received by the sports commissions in various localities. We would like to thank them for their hospitality, which fully manifests the profound friendship between the peoples and athletes of the two countries. Today we are pleased to attend this reception for us given by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association. In particular, we are happy to hear of the efforts of the association to develop friendly relations between our two nations in recent years. Such a development is conducive to deepening our understanding of the USSR and enhancing the friendship between the two nations. I wish to thank the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, on behalf of all the comrades of the Chinese women's volleyball team, for giving us this reception. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Kalygin, vice chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, also delivered a speech. He said: The friendship between the Soviet and Chinese athletes is a part of the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. We profoundly cherish this kind of friendship. The Soviet people have always been dedicated to the normalization of relations between the USSR and China. In an interview with a PRAVDA reporter, Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, said: A great deal can be done in the sphere of expanding trade and organizing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and in the field of cultural, sporting, and other ties. We are confident that, objectively, the Soviet and Chinese peoples' interests do not diverge regarding the elimination of the danger of war and the strengthening of peace. Comrade Kalygin said in conclusion: We, the Soviet people, entirely agree with this remark by Comrade Andropov.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW BOOK EXHIBIT

OW300200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1236 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- A Chinese book delegation led by Cao Jianfei, president of "Guoji Shudian" [International Bookstore] left here for Moscow today to attend the fourth Moscow International Book Exhibition to be held from 6 to 12 September. This is the first time China will participate in the book exhibition.

More than 80 countries will participate in the exhibition. China will exhibit more than 2,500 books in Chinese and foreign languages, picture albums, fine art publications, phonographs, and music cassettes.

SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO ON 'TURN' IN SOVIET ECONOMY

HK290814 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 83 p 6

[Newsletter by Shen Longguang, SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO reporter in the GDR: "Soviet Economic Situation Takes a Favorable Turn"]

[Text] The Soviet economic situation has taken a favorable turn and changed the decline in the growth rate which appeared a few years ago, said a signed article published in the Swiss NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG on 29 July. Its agriculture is also climbing upward; grain output this year may reach 200 million tons (it was 160 million and 180 million tons in 1981 and 1982 respectively.)

The two points signifying the favorable turn in Soviet industrial production are: First there is a stepping up in the growth rate of industrial production; second, the development of various industrial departments tends to be in balance, said the article.

According to the mid-July publication of the Soviet Central Statistics board on the execution of the national plan for the first half of 1983, the results are: The plan for the first half of this year has been fulfilled 102 percent; industrial production is up by 4.1 percent, and labor productivity is up by 3.3 percent, almost double the rise of last year. The average wage has grown from 177 rubles to 181 rubles. In varying degrees, imbalance between the primary products and processing industries and between production and urban construction have been overcome. However, the production of light industry departments has not been too good.

One cause of the favorable turn, the article published in the Swiss newspaper holds, is that there has been readjustment in the proportion between consumption and accumulation. For the short term, this will restrict the improvement in living standards; but for the long term it will help to overcome the imbalances.

Dr (Heiman), the author of the article, pointed out in conclusion that the favorable turn in the Soviet economic situation did not provide enough grounds to prove that the factors causing the decline in the growth rate have already been overcome. The two key problems, namely, the lack of capital and the insufficiency of the labor force have not been solved. In the next few years, the growth rate of capital may drop from 6 to 5 percent; while the growth rate of the labor force may drop below 0.5 percent.

JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW330126 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] A Japanese House of Representatives delegation led by Deputy Speaker Haruo Okada left Beijing by plane for home on the afternoon of 28 August after concluding its successful friendly visit to China.

Lin Liyun, member of the NPC Standing Committee, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, saw the delegation off at the airport.

While in Beijing, the delegation visited the Japanese-Chinese Friendship Commune and factories and toured scenic spots and historical sites. On 25 August, the delegation visited the joint Sino-Japanese development area of the Bohai oilfield in Tianjin.

Haruo Okada and other members of the delegation unanimously held that their visit to China had further consolidated and strengthened friendly Sino-Japanese relations and the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO DIRECTOR FETES ASAHI SHIMBUN GROUP

OW300252 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1650 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- A six-member ASAHI SHIMBUN delegation led by Toshitaka Nakae, member of the Japanese paper's board of directors and director of the editorial bureau at its Tokyo headquarters, arrived in Beijing by plane on the afternoon of 27 August for a visit at the invitation of RENMIN RIBAO.

Director Hu Jiwei and editor in chief Qin Chuan of RENMIN RIBAO gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People on the evening of 28 August to warmly welcome the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN delegation.

OIL TO BE DRILLED IN PRC-JAPAN COOPERATION ZONE

OW300304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Tianjin, August 30 (XINHUA correspondent Cong Wenzhi) -- A Chinese-made oil drilling rig will start prospecting for the first time in the Sino-Japanese cooperation for the first time in the Sino-Japanese cooperation zone in the Bohai Sea oilfield according to the Bohai Sea Petroleum Corporation.

The "Bohai No. 5" self-elevating rig -- built by the Dalian Shipyard in Liaoning Province -- will start prospecting for the 16th exploratory well, according to a decision made by the Bohai Sea Oilfield Sino-Japanese Cooperation Committee last week.

The rig -- 57.6 meters long and 46.6 meters wide with a displacement of 6,570 tons -- can drill a 6,000-meter-deep oil well at a water depth of 40 meters. It is designed to resist fresh gales and equipped with three fire-resistant lifeboats, each capable of accommodating 30 people.

PRC TELLS SRV IT SEEKS 'PERMANENT' BORDER PEACE

OW300151 Beijing, XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0926 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA) -- Zhang Dewei, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, invited (Ho Sinh), a counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in China, to a meeting and said to him: "What the Chinese Government and people hope for is a permanent, peaceful, tranquil, and stable environment on the Sino-Vietnamese border, rather than short and temporary tranquillity during festival or national day periods."

Zhang Dewei said this in reply to a note sent by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 19 August. In the note, the Vietnamese side again proposed that neither side "conduct armed activities and other hostile activities in the border area between the two countries" during the period of the national days of the two countries, from 30 August to 8 October.

Zhang Dewei said: In recent years, the Vietnamese side always makes a so-called "cease-fire" proposal on the occasion of our national days and Spring Festivals. The Chinese side has repeatedly expressed its hope that the Vietnamese side will not use the "cease-fire" proposal to conduct deceptive propaganda.

Zhang Dewei said: "As long as the Vietnamese side does not make armed provocations against or incursions into China's territory, stability will be maintained in the Sino-Vietnamese border area and the border residents of the two countries will not only be able to joyfully celebrate their Spring Festivals and national days in peace and tranquillity, but will also be able to live long in peace. Only a continuous peace conforms to the interests of the peoples of both countries."

Zhang Dewei emphatically pointed out: "A pressing matter of the moment is that Vietnam should immediately stop its aggression against Kampuchea, and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. This is the strong aspiration for peace expressed not only by the Chinese and Vietnamese people, but also by the people of all Southeast Asian countries."

THAI PARLIAMENTARIANS FETED IN KUNMING

OW291826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Kunming, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Liu Minghui, chairman of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, today paid tribute to the government and people of Thailand for their unremitting efforts to oppose hegemonism and defend peace in Southeast Asia. He said this at a banquet he gave here this evening in honor of the visiting delegation from the Thai National Assembly led by its President Charubut Ruangsuwan. China and Thailand are friendly neighbors, Liu Minghui said. Their peoples have long lived in peace and helped each other, forging ties of fraternal friendship, he added.

In reply, Ruangsuwan said that every policy of Thailand on the Kampuchean issue is for defending world peace. Thailand will work energetically to settle the Kampuchean issue peacefully. He said that China's nationalities policy has brought stability and unity to the country as well as growing economic prosperity in areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

The Thai guests arrived here today after a tour of the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan, southwest China.

THAILAND, PRC COOPERATE IN SHIPPING LINE

OW291331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Guangzhou, August 29 (XINHUA correspondent Weng Zuoxiang) -- An agreement was signed Sunday between the Shantou Special Economic Zone Development Company and a Thai firm on establishing a company to handle passenger and freight shipping between Shantou and Hong Kong. The special economic zone in Guangdong Province is one of China's four established with adoption of the open policy by the government since 1979.

The new company is scheduled to start operation at the beginning of next year. It will make it easier for Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots to visit their families and relatives in Shantou. The Chinese will provide port and dock facilities, the Thais two luxury liners. Thirty-five percent of the profits will go to the Chinese and 65 percent to the Thais. The term of cooperation is five years. Work has been started on the building of a special dock for 5,000-ton ships, with stockyard and warehouse facilities.

AUSTRALIA'S HAWKE ON KAMPUCHEA; PRC, JAPAN TIES

OW262102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Canberra, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said today that Australia "is trying to establish common ground in the search for a negotiated settlement of the Cambodian situation." Addressing the Australian Institute of International Affairs, he said his country is in a unique position "to identify a basis for the necessary dialogue" for a political solution. Meanwhile, he also stressed that acquiescence in the status quo in Kampuchea is "intolerable." "Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from Kampuchea and the people of that country given the opportunity freely to decide their own future," he said.

Hawke said China's policy of opening to the outside world "is crucially important to the world at large." "It is very important, therefore, that Australia have a strong and constructive relationship with China," he noted. He said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Australia earlier this year has enhanced the understanding between the two countries. He said Zhao Ziyang had extended him an invitation to visit China and he hoped before much longer to take up this invitation.

On Australia's relations with Japan, the prime minister said the strength and significance of these relations should never be under-estimated. He noted, however, that "nothing in the relationship can or should be taken for granted." "The achievements of the past carry no guarantee of being sustained in perpetuity," he said.

HONG KONG RESEARCH FUND FOR ZHONGSHAN UNIVERSITY

OW262100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Hong Kong, August 26 (XINHUA) -- A ceremony was held here today for the setting up of a fund for the higher academic research center in Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, south China. At a press conference, Professor Chen Ning Yang, a physicist, chairman of the fund, said that the aim is to help the research center to conduct higher academic research and academic exchanges at home and abroad. He added that the fund will support the center to do research in mathematics, physics, anthropology and philology. In addition to a board of directors, an examination committee will be set up for the approval of the application for research fees.

Attending today's ceremony were Huang Huanqiu and Li Huazhong, president and vice-president of Zhongshan University.

PRC, PAKISTAN SIGN BORDER TRADE AGREEMENT

OW291414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1402 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Urumqi, August 29 (XINHUA) -- China and Pakistan signed a new border trade agreement for 1983 here today.

The pact calls for a five percent increase in commodity exchanges between China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and the northern border areas of Pakistan.

According to the pact, China will export Xinjiang-made equipment for small hydroelectric power stations to Pakistan for the first time.

Under agreements signed since 1969, Pakistan has exported goods including cotton, textiles, dried fruits, medicinal herbs and cigarettes to China, while Xinjiang sold printed cloth, woolen blankets, quilts, hardware and farm tools to Pakistan. [A report on this agreement carried by Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1605 GMT on 29 August omits this paragraph.]

Today's agreement was signed by Hasnov, leader of the Chinese delegation, and Jamil Haider Shah, head of the Pakistan Trade Commission and commissioner for the country's northern areas.

[The Beijing cast here adds: He-de-er-bai, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government, met with all the members of the Pakistani delegation.] The Pakistan delegation arrived in Urumqi on August 27.

NEPAL'S STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN LEAVES FOR CHINA

OW291317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Katmandu, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Nepalese State Council Bhupalman Singh Karki and his wife left here today for China on a goodwill visit at the invitation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Former Prime Minister of Nepal Kirti Nidhi Bista and his wife left here today for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China.

Present at the airport to see them off were Nepalese high-ranking officials, Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Ma Muming and embassy staff of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

PRC RAILWAY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO IRAN

OW300210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, August 29 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese railway delegation led by Railway Minister Chen Puru left here for home this evening after a four-day official visit to Iran.

Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i received Chen Puru today and held talks with him. The prime minister expressed the hope that the bilateral relations would be strengthened through exchange of visits by officials of the two countries.

During his stay here, Chen Puru met and had talks with Iranian Minister of Transport and Communications Hadinezhad-Hoseyniyan and minister of state in charge of plan and budget organization Mohammad-Taqi Banki on matters of mutual interest, particularly cooperation in the construction of railways.

HU YAOBANG MEETS SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

OW291326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, this afternoon met with Santiago Carillo Solares, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] and Francisco Romero Marin and Simon Sanchez Montero, members of the Central Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the party. They are on a vacationing tour of China.

In their conversations the Chinese and Spanish party leaders said they would work energetically to enhance exchange and cooperation between the two parties.

The three Spanish Communist Party leaders and their families arrived in Beijing on August 4. They had visited other parts of China.

HU YAOBANG SAYS GOOD-BYE TO PCI'S BERLINGUER

OW291722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], left here for home this evening following a two-week vacation in China.

He came at the invitation of Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang. Hu Yaobang went to the state guesthouse to bid farewell to his Italian counterpart earlier today.

During his stay in China, Berlinguer held political talks with Chinese party and state leaders. They discussed the domestic situation in China and Italy and party affairs, and exchanged views on global problems, including ways and means of safeguarding world peace, opposing the international arms race, promoting disarmament, and urging the two superpowers to take concrete actions toward disarmament. Their talks also centered on gaining respect and recognition for the rights of people in various countries, and the necessity of getting rid of power politics and foreign interference and pressure.

Hu and Berlinguer gave positive appraisals to the role of the Non-Aligned Movement, and stressed the necessity of establishing a new international economic order on the basis of equal exchanges and mutual cooperation. They said they hoped to expand political economic and cultural exchanges between China and Italy, and agreed to deepen existing ties between the two countries' communist parties on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence and in the context of solidarity with the national liberation and all other progressive forces around the world.

Berlinguer and Antonio Rubbi, head of the External Liaison Department of the Italian Communist Party who came with Berlinguer, also met Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Ji Pengfei, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Li Yi-ming and Feng Xuan, members of the Central Advisory Commission; and Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

During their stay in China, Berlinguer and Rubbi toured Beijing, Xian, Nanjing, Shanghai and Yantai. Berlinguer was accompanied in Nanjing and Shanghai by Hu Yaobang.

During their talks, Berlinguer invited Hu to visit Italy. The Chinese leader said he would be glad to do so when possible.

GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART FOR HOME

OW291718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Guangzhou, August 29 (XINHUA) -- A Greek parliamentary leader said here today that, given the correct policies, China is bound to build up its prosperity and power, occupy a well deserved position in the international arena, and become an important force in safeguarding world peace.

Ioannis Alevras, president of the Greek Parliament, said this in a press interview prior to his departure for home at the end of a visit to China. He was leading a parliamentary delegation on the visit.

Alevras said that the Chinese people's hospitality, sincerity and confidence had left good impressions on the delegation. "Today we carry with us the Chinese people's friendship to the Greek people through China's southern gate.

"Another impression we have gained of China is Chinese leaders' frank spirit of self-criticism. The Chinese people's modesty gives them constant progress," he said.

Seeing the Greek guests off at the airport were Wu Maosun, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Li Xueguang, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, and Panayiotis Rellias, Greek ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here from Hangzhou on August 27. That evening the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress gave a banquet for the Greek guests. Luo Tian, chairman of the committee, presided over the banquet.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS TURKISH ARMED FORCES DAY

OW300839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The Turkish Armed Forces day was marked at a reception held by military, naval and air attache of the Turkish embassy here Col. Kamuran Orhon and Mrs. Orhon here lunch time today. [as received]

Among the guests was He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Barlas Ozener, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Turkish Embassy here, was also present.

RWANDA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL DELEGATION DEPARTS

OW291756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- President of the Rwandan National Development Council Maurice Ntahobari said here today that he was deeply impressed by the unity among China's leaders and the Chinese people's sense of discipline.

He said this to Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at the end of an 8-day visit to China. Rong Yiren was bidding farewell to President Maurice Ntahobari and his delegation at the state guest house.

Maurice Ntahobari said: "China has shown to the world that she can feed one billion people. This is a fact not to be underestimated." We have seen in our visits to factories that China combines manpower with machinery. This is worthy of study in the developing countries. We also appreciate the fact that China develops production with existing facilities and technology," he said.

Rong Yiren asked the council president to convey the greetings of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the Chinese people to the Rwandan National Development Council and the Rwandan people.

The Rwandan guests returned here from Hangzhou yesterday evening following tours of Shanghai and Hangzhou. They visited a silk and printing factory in Hangzhou, which is the biggest of its kind in China at present.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAELI CURRENCY DEVALUATION

HK270250 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 83 p 6

[Article by Tan Feng: "Devaluation of Shekel and Begin's Difficult Position"]

[Text] At atmosphere of unrest and fanaticism has shrouded Tel Aviv in August. Thousands of people have crowded in front of banks and moneychangers, vying with one another to buy dollars. Twice in one week the government put up notices to reassure the public that the shekel, the Israeli currency, would not be devalued. Nevertheless, perceptive people sensed an ill omen, and the rush for the dollar grew more and more impetuous. In one single day, \$10 million were purchased in the rush. On 10 August, the Israeli bank announced a 7.5 percent devaluation of the shekel. Not without irony, a Western magazine wrote: "They (the Israelis) guessed it."

The people's lack of faith in the shekel is a portrayal of the present condition of the Israeli economy, which is afflicted with all manner of ills and bogged down in difficulties.

In successive years, the Israeli Government has wantonly engaged in military aggression, going all out in invasion, which has caused a heavy burden on its national economy, beyond the point of endurance. With a population of a mere 4 million and a territory of only 10,000 square kilometers, Israel has created quite a few world records, as evidenced by the following:

Due to frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, the Israeli occupation troops hanging on to the southern part of Lebanon consume a daily military expenditure of \$1 million, and the annual military expenditure accounts for as much as 31 percent of the gross annual financial budget.

Finances are in straitened circumstances, and banknotes are issued recklessly. The annual inflation rate has grown as high as 140 percent.

Financial deficit is skyrocketing, and Israel is up to its ears in debt. Its foreign debts exceed \$21 billion, with an average per capita debt of over \$5,000. This "tops the world's records."

Begging for a large amount of "U.S. aid," Israel has, since its founding, obtained over \$25 billion in "aid" from the United States, which has made it one of the nations receiving the largest sum of "U.S. aid."

The current large devaluation of the shekel is only the first step in an attempt by the Israeli authorities to mend its afflicted economy. Measures to be adopted in close succession will be: Reducing spending, reducing welfare benefits, raising costs of outpatient medical services and medicine, increasing tax on foreign travel, reducing pensions and education expenditures, and so on. At the same time, the Begin authorities will stubbornly cling to their military aggression and expansion policy, stepping up their establishment of new settlements in the illegally occupied areas on the West Bank of the Jordan River, and spending \$32 million in the construction of a new line of defense along the Arwali River. An Israeli newspaper wrote: "Despite the fact that the young, the old, and the sick have all been injured, the settlements on the West Bank are sacred and inviolable." The big axe for cutting down the economy and budget is first applied to the common people. This could not be clearer.

The acute economic crisis will inevitably bring about a grave political crisis. In recent years, antiwar campaigns in Israel have been rising one after another, and waves of strikes by workers, technicians, and medical personnel have been surging higher and higher with each passing day. The people are losing faith in the Begin government. Public opinion polls show that the number of people dissatisfied with Begin's economic policy has risen from 39 percent last December, to a current 53 percent. The Israeli finance minister, in all sincerity and seriousness, recently pledged: "We shall not give consideration to further measures." At once, a Western magazine pointed out: "In these days, such a statement will only make people flock to the banks again." The devaluation of the shekel has precisely demonstrated the devaluation of the prestige of the Begin government.

What is worth mentioning is that the shekel is the name for the currency used by the ancient Babylonians and Hebrews. The "shekel" is often referred to in the "Bible;" later, it became a synonym for gold and silver and wealth. A few years back, the Israeli authorities changed the Israeli pound, suffering from a steep devaluation, to the ancient term "shekel"; This move could have implied remembrance of prosperity long ago. Now that the shekel has become a currency in which the Israeli people have little faith, how long will the prestige of the Begin authorities last?

PRC, ARGENTINA SIGN TRADE, COOPERATION PACTS

OW261444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 25 (XINHUA) -- A meeting of the Mixed Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation Between China and Argentina ended here today with the signing of an agreement to strengthen economic ties between the two countries.

A document of the meeting said the governments of the two countries will support their trade companies' export and import business in each other's country.

A program on scientific and technological cooperation for the year 1983-1984 was also signed.

The document was signed by Jia Shi, head of the Chinese trade and economic delegation and vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Alberto Noguera, secretary of state and head of the Argentine delegation.

The two delegations also signed a document on scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries in 1983-84.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on August 20 and will leave for home on August 27.

ENVOY GIVES BANQUET FOR ANTIGUA-BARBUDA'S BIRD

OW300755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Antigua and Barbuda Wang Tao gave a banquet in its capital of Saint Johns in honor of the Caribbean island's Prime Minister Vere C. Bird on his return from a successful visit to China, a Saint Johns report said.

Present at the banquet were Governor General Sir Wilfred Ebenzer Jacobs and his wife as well as cabinet members.

In a speech at the banquet held last week, Prime Minister Bird spoke highly of China's achievements and the friendship between the two countries. He availed himself of the occasion to express thanks once again for the warm reception and hospitality he was shown in China.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE STRESSES PUNISHING CRIME

OW300425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- Members attending the second meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee stressed in a group discussion that it is necessary to sternly and swiftly punish major criminals in accordance with the law in order to bring about a fundamental improvement of our social order.

In the past few days members of the Standing Committee held lively discussions on Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi's report to the meeting on the current social order and the explanations made by Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Commission of Legislative Affairs, on revising the organic law concerning people's courts and the organic law concerning people's procuratorates and on draft decisions designed to sternly punish and swiftly try criminals who seriously endanger the social order. They pointed out: The serious criminal offenses such as murder, robbery, rape, and theft in some localities constitute a major obstacle to maintaining social order. Our failure to overcome this obstacle will affect the implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and the 6th NPC, the strengthening and development of political stability and unity, the safeguarding of the people's lives and properties, and the smooth progress of our efforts to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

The members strongly demanded that public security departments, courts, and procuratorates overcome their past ineffectiveness in dealing blows to criminals and take effective measures in accordance with the law to arrest, sentence, reeducate through labor, or cancel household registrations in cities of those criminals that seriously endanger the social order. They demanded that the relevant departments not be softhearted toward criminals, because to tolerate evil is to abet it.

At the discussion members of the Standing Committee expressed their basic approval of the bills submitted for deliberation and approval at the meeting. They also put forward some suggestions for their revision.

TARGET NOT MET IN FIRST HALF ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK300708 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 83 p 8

[Report from Beijing by Gan: "Economic Results in Industry in the First Half of This Year Were Still Unsatisfactory"]

[Text] [Begin SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO introduction] Some economic and technological targets have been upgraded compared with last year, but major financial targets have not been achieved. There were decreases in both profits and state income. [end SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO introduction]

In the first half of this year China has fulfilled more than 50 percent of its total annual output value and achieved an increase of 8.8 percent compared with the same period last year. Some economic and technological targets have been upgraded compared with the same period last year, roughly the same increases have been achieved in the manufacturing and marketing of both heavy and light industrial products, state-run enterprises covered by the state budget have increased their output value by 7 percent, and sales income has increased by 6 percent. There has been a reduction in the stock of some over-supplied goods and the circulating speed of fixed floating capital increased by 1.7 percent during the period from January to May this year compared with the same period last year. Progress has been made in quality and varieties of goods. According to statistics of 75 quality indices of 12 industrial and communications departments, on the average, 83 percent of the indices increased or remained at the same level in the period from January to May this year compared with the same period last year.

Of all 105 major consumption indices of raw material, fuel, and electricity on a nationwide scale, 50 percent of the indices increased and 21 percent remained at the same level in the period from January to May. Energy consumption was generally reduced in departments which usually consume enormous amounts of energy, such as the iron and steel industry, chemical industry, construction material, power industry, and mechanical industry. Full time labor productivity of state-run industrial enterprises increased by 5.4 percent compared with the same period last year, exceeding the target of a 2 percent increase.

However, major financial targets have not yet been achieved and the situation of bad economic results has not yet been thoroughly changed. The target of a 2 percent reduction in comparable industrial costs, which was put forward in the annual plan, was not achieved in the period from January to May this year. Instead, the costs were increased by 0.5 percent. About 26 percent of the state-run industrial enterprises suffered losses, with the total loss amounting to some 1.76 billion yuan and falling short of the demand this year for striving to eliminate losses in business operation. In the first half of this year, the total profit of state-run industrial enterprises covered by the state budget was reduced by 0.6 percent, compared with the same period last year, the state tax revenue was reduced by 0.2 percent, and the profit submitted to the state was reduced by 7.8 percent when compared with the same period last year.

CHINA DAILY VIEWS VARIED SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT

HK300120 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Aug 80 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Varied Sectors"]

[Text] It is heartening news that the total number of workers in collective enterprises in China's cities and towns reached 26.8 million by the end of June, an increase of 30.9 percent over 1978, and that of self-employed workers in urban areas reached 1.86 million, a 11.4 times rise from five years ago.

Together they now account for more than a fourth of the entire urbanly hired labour force. The rest are employed in state-owned enterprises.

The development of diversified sectors is part of the on-going readjustment in China's economic structure begun after the historic Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in December 1978. Specially, the encouragement given to voluntary collective and self-employment was designed to tackle a long-standing problem in the cities and towns, where, for years, there were many who had nothing to do while, at the same time, there were many things that nobody did.

Too much emphasis had been placed on state ownership, and the development of collective enterprises had been restricted and of individual businesses curtailed. Thus, while there were some six million people engaged in private undertakings nationwide in 1956, only 180,000 remained self-employed towards the end of the "cultural revolution" (1966-76). In Beijing, collectively owned enterprises accounted for 40 percent of the total turnover of the catering service in 1956, but their share dropped to a meagre six percent 20 years later.

The result was that the public had found it increasingly hard to dine out, to have clothes made to order, and to have any repairs done. Many goods that used to be produced by labour-intensive enterprises, working for marginal profits and depending on quick turnovers, were disappearing from the market.

The production of such small commodities, much of the retail sales, repairs, catering and other service trades are best done by collective and individual entrepreneurs, who are responsible for their own gains and losses.

To encourage such undertakings, the state has taken a number of measures, including special loans, lower rent on idle factory buildings and equipment, and exemptions from income tax for the first three years of operation.

A Spur

Those provided enough of a spur to a rather rapid development of collective and individual undertakings, but it has somewhat slowed down in the last year or so. Up to now, collective enterprises still only provide half as many new jobs as the state-owned ones. The self-employed workers account for only 1.62 percent of the entire hired urban labour force, and most of them had been in trade before the "cultural revolution." Among the four or five million urban youths who join the labour market each year, only a small fraction would want to engage in private undertakings.

The reasons are many. There is perhaps a feeling of uncertainty as to whether the private businesses would always be considered part of the socialist economy in the future as they are today. There is, of course, also the feeling of insecurity without the kind of job guarantee, medical care and pension system as provided by the state-owned enterprises and to which people are already accustomed to expect. It is hoped that, in time, these problems would be solved satisfactorily so that the collective and individual sectors of the national economy would each play its role in China's socialist modernization.

OFFICIAL VIEWS COLLECTIVE, INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIES

OW271123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 26 Aug 83

[By reporter Qiu Yuan]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Aug (XINHUA) -- He Guang, vice minister of labor and personnel, said today: Many problems exist and the obstacles are still very great, despite the great achievements made in developing collective and individual economy and placing young people awaiting jobs. He said: The task ahead is still heavy. We should persistently follow the party's principles and policies as well as state laws and regulations, actively overcome all difficulties, and continue to make progress.

He Guang made this statement at the national conference to commend the advanced in developing collective and individual economy and in arranging jobs for young people in towns and cities. He said: The collective and individual economy has developed rapidly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It has become an important part of the national economy as well as a main channel for placing people awaiting jobs in towns and cities. The important thing now is to further overcome the "left" influence and the bureaucratic style of work. He said: Developing collective and individual economy and arranging as many jobs as possible for the people is indispensable to the solution of the contradiction between China's huge population and the fact that modernized production employs fewer people. It is also indispensable to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should do this work more consciously in order to ensure its success.

He Guang presented a four-point opinion regarding tasks in the future. He said: First, we should strengthen leadership. This work can be done well only when the departments shoulder their respective responsibilities under the unified leadership of the party and the government. It is necessary to establish and perfect organizations to make overall planning and coordination for the collective economy, to strengthen and augment the staff of labor and service companies, to establish and perfect special organs to supervise the individual economy, and to set up an association of self-employed workers.

Second, it is necessary to follow the State Council's regulations and find an effective solution to problems concerning the channels of supply and marketing as well as the places of business for collective enterprises and self-employed workers. All localities and departments should adopt concrete measures to solve these long-standing problems. In some places, local governments have made unified planning for and exercised control over certain areas and stalls rented out for businesses. This is a feasible method.

Third, reform the labor system in light of actual conditions and see to it that personnel may be readily employed or dismissed so as to eliminate the ills of "eating from the same big pot" and the "iron rice bowl."

Fourth, gradually establish a social security system commensurate with the capability of those concerned in order to solve the problem of caring for the sick and the aged among workers in the collective and individual economies.

In his speech He Guang also specifically discussed how to guide and encourage self-employed workers in town and cities, who are expanding the scope of their production, to carry out cooperative operations and how to strengthen education for and management of workers in the collective and individual economies and how to strike at economic crime.

Provides Employment Statistics

OW291141 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Xijun) -- From 1977 to the end of June this year 46.5 million urban people have got jobs, He Guang, vice-minister of labor and personnel told XINHUA here today. In 1977 and 1978, he explained an average of 5.3 million people were given jobs each year and from 1979 to 1982 an annual average of 8.3 million people were given jobs. In the first half of this year 2.5 million people got employed, he added.

He Guang said, "the employment problem has been basically solved in 30 cities, or one-eighth of the cities throughout the country."

The vice-minister attributed the achievements in the past few years mainly to the development of collective economy and individual economy, which absorbed most of the jobless people. China has a big population, rich labor resources and an undeveloped economy with unbalanced development in many sectors, he explained. Therefore, the development of diverse economic forms with socialist public economy as the leading sector is favorable for the solution of the clash between modern production which needs less labor and China's big population and is required for the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, he said.

"We have proceeded from China's actual conditions and adopted a principle on employment, that is: under the guidance of overall state planning, to assign jobs for jobless people by labor departments, to encourage them to get organized and employed or to become self-employed. This principle is good for expanding employment and developing diverse economic forms," he said.

The unemployment rate has fallen from the previous 5.5 percent to 2.6 percent, he said.

The labor service companies have played a good role in solving the employment problem, the vice-minister said. At present there are over 17,000 labor service companies of various kinds set up by various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and by central departments and enterprises and other establishments. They have trained and placed 4.2 million people.

JULY INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

HK291254 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 83 p 2

["Leading Industrial Production and Transport Statistics for July" released by the State Statistical Bureau]

[Text]

	Calculating Unit	Jan-Jul 1983	July 1983	Percentage comparing Jan-Jul 1983 with same period last year
I. Total industrial output value	100 million yuan	3,464.22	494.74	109.1
Light industry	100 million yuan	1,703.33	239.97	106.0
Heavy industry	100 million yuan	1,760.89	254.77	112.3
II. Output of major products				
Bicycles	10,000	1,533.13	224.49	117.0
Sewing machines	10,000	635.30	81.56	87.7
Watches	10,000	2,055.89	292.04	115.3
TV sets	10,000	343.26	49.71	106.0
Radios	10,000	1,019.89	157.07	91.4
Recorders	10,000	250.70	37.71	165.5
Household washing machines	10,000	201.91	30.78	144.9
Cameras	10,000	52.14	7.97	102.6
Electric fans	10,000	621.04	120.45	106.8
Household refrigerators	set	95,341	17,175	184.9
Chemical fibers	10,000 tons	29.47	4.31	90.8
Yarn	10,000 tons	192.72	27.79	98.8
Cloth	100 million meters	87.17	12.60	100.7

Of this:

Chemical fiber cloth	100 million meters	27.71	4.81	96.6
Silk fabric	100 million meters	5.46	0.85	103.9
Wool fabric	10,000 meters	7,568.96	1,210.17	105.3
Knitting wool	10,000 tons	5.55	0.83	107.6
Sugar	10,000 tons	275.29	0.11	118.4
Crude salt	10,000 tons	1,000.24	102.19	90.6
Cigarettes	10,000 cartons	998.47	110.02	98.3
Beer	10,000 tons	91.43	19.42	140.0
Machine-made paper and cardboard	10,000 tons	359.46	53.85	108.3
Bulbs	100 million	7.03	1.02	114.9
Raw coal	10,000 tons	39,263.58	5,645.04	105.2
Crude oil	10,000 tons	6,107.57	896.02	102.7
Natural gas	100 million cubic meters	70.86	10.14	103.6
Electricity generated	100 million kWh	1,998.03	295.09	106.5
Of this:				
Hydroelectricity	100 million kWh	481.54	85.02	119.3
Pig iron	10,000 tons	2,149.14	321.42	105.8
Steel	10,000 tons	2,310.10	325.58	108.4
Steel products	10,000 tons	1,767.43	242.56	105.8
Coke				
(machine-made)	10,000 tons	1,976.97	290.41	103.1
Sulphuric acid	10,000 tons	501.10	67.85	106.7
Sodium carbonate	10,000 tons	103.24	13.68	102.8
Caustic soda	10,000 tons	123.81	17.54	104.1
Chemical fertilizer	10,000 tons	814.22	115.32	107.0
Chemicals	10,000 tons	2.93	0.41	114.9
Chemical pesticide	10,000 tons	22.27	2.44	77.7
Cement	10,000 tons	5,924.79	877.67	113.8
Plate glass	10,000			
	standard boxes	2,324.12	320.09	116.1
Generating equipment	10,000 kWh	87.34	3.97	180.2
Machine tools	10,000	6.81	0.91	123.4
Vehicles	10,000	13.80	2.16	121.6
Walking tractors	10,000	28.27	4.03	155.3
Locomotives	set	347	47	120.9

III. Communications and Transport

Volume of rail freight	100 million tons	6.70	0.97	103.8
Volume of cargo handled by ships directly under Ministry of Communications	100 million tons	0.87	0.12	100.9

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

HK291345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 83 p 2

[Newsletter by Lin Li: "Keeping the Initiative in Our Own Hands, Serving Our Needs -- Answering Some Questions Regarding Special Economic Zones"]

[Text] Many comrades concern themselves deeply with special economic zones. We care for the construction of special economic zones and the livelihood of the people in special economic zones. We care more for state sovereignty. Foreigners have spoken at great length about special economic zones. Some of them said: "Big guns cannot open the door of China, maybe this time...they will live up to their promise." This will even aggravate the people's worries. Some people are worried that the workers in special economic zones will become tools of capitalists and suffer oppression and exploitation all over again.

What are the facts after all?

Foreign investment constitutes the dominant factor in the construction of special economic zones. Preferential treatment is given to foreign merchants, Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots who make investments and run enterprises. More preferential treatment is given to agriculture, animal husbandry, and the aquatic breeding trade than to industry. However, this does not mean that anyone can enter special economic zones at will; still less can anyone do what he likes in special economic zones. There are principles for those who will come. Anyone who comes into, and carries out any kind of construction in special economic zones, is permitted to do so by us in the principle of serving the needs of special economic zones. As an American writer said after visiting four special economic zones: "China has opened its door of its own accord. It has not done so under the threat of big guns."

When Shenzhen Special Economic Zone had just been set up, Harper Motors wanted to use the preferential treatment provided by the zone to raise car competitiveness in the domestic market. Shenzhen agreed with this and let it come. But subsequently it wanted to dump its cars and invade our domestic market. We could not agree with this, because our country's car industry has had a certain foundation and we cannot give up our car market to foreign countries. In the end, Harper Motors pulled out. In this way we protected our own car industry. A Japanese financial group wanted to build memorial halls and libraries in Tangjiawan in Zhuhai City and Cuihengcun in Zhongshan County. Thinking that memorial halls and libraries were not urgently needed in the above two places, we declined such a proposal. A hotel in Shenzhen wanted to run a night club. The proposal was not approved, because it did not comply with the national condition.

The Yinle soft drink factory in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is jointly run by an Overseas Chinese, the Pepsi-Cola Corporation of the United States, and Shenzhen City. Soft drinks are in short supply in China, but are not urgently needed. We let them come and build a factory by making an investment, but we did not allow them to sell their products in China. Although our terms were harsh, they were willing to come. The reason was that Pepsi-Cola was once squeezed out of the Hong Kong market. After the factory was built and put into production, 80 percent of the products were sold in Hong Kong, and 20 percent in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. In this way the capitalists still could have good prospects of gain, and Pepsi-Cola once again entered the Hong Kong market.

I visited dozens of electronics processing factories in Shenzhen and Zhuhai, and in places outside these two special economic zones such as Dongguan and Shunde. A few years ago Sanyo cassette tape recorders which were popular in the domestic market were assembled by an electronics processing factory in Changping Commune of Dongguan County. Famous West German brand televisions are assembled by many electronics factories in Shenzhen. The number and capacity of electronics processing factories are astonishing. But generally speaking, electronics products cannot be sold in the domestic market. They must be transported back to Hong Kong. Cassette tape recorders, televisions, and electronic clocks on the domestic market have come from Hong Kong by other channels. Some products whose parts and accessories are provided by China can enter the domestic market according to proportion and depending on the number of parts and accessories. In addition, procedures must be undertaken to get approval for entry.

A printing and dyeing mill in Zhuhai City has up-to-date knitting equipment. There are nearly 1,000 staff members and workers in this mill. It is a fairly large-scale integrated enterprise carrying out work ranging from weaving, printing and dyeing, to cutting cloth for shirts, which are sold far away in North America, Western Europe, and South-east Asia. I asked the factory director Ye Baozhen if any of the products were sold in the domestic market. She said seriously: "All of the processed materials are transported back to Hong Kong. Products are delivered strictly according to the quantity of materials which have come."

"Products manufactured from the materials which have come from Hong Kong cannot be sold in the domestic market. Does it mean that there are other products which can be sold in the domestic market?"

"Yes," Ye Baozhen continued. "Of the products manufactured from the materials which have come from Hong Kong only unexportable second-grade products can be sold in the domestic market. No first-grade products can be sold in the domestic market."

"Are there any first-grade products which can be sold in the domestic market?" I asked.

"Yes. Products manufactured from the materials provided by our own country are delivered to the Foreign Trade Department, which will decide whether these products are for export or will be sold in the domestic market. The brand is ours. Some of the products manufactured from the materials we buy in our own country are sold in the domestic market. They can also be exported."

"So the products which are sold in the domestic market are very, very small in number."

"Yes. We do so because we want to protect our own clothing industry. Our country's clothing industry enjoys a great reputation in the international market!"

Special economic zones have a great variety of economic forms, which are more complicated than those in the interior. There are state enterprises, private enterprises, and joint state-private enterprises. State enterprises are run by either local governments, the central government, or fraternal provinces, cities, and autonomous regions; private enterprises are run by either Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Overseas Chinese, or foreigners. In the joint-venture enterprises, there are joint enterprises run by Shenzhen and Overseas Chinese, and joint enterprises run by Shenzhen and foreigners. In addition there are also enterprises which are linked with hinterland enterprises, and hinterland enterprises which are linked with enterprises in Shenzhen also introduce foreign investment.

Up to the present there have been very few foreign merchants singly running enterprises in Shenzhen. Shenzhen is the fastest developing special zone, but singly-run enterprises account for less than 10 percent. The majority of the joint-venture enterprises carry out the work of processing materials or compensation trade. The larger part of management rights to the joint-venture enterprises is in our hands, and the workers are directly managed by us. In some joint-venture enterprises the top positions are held by those who have made the larger part of the investment, and the second positions are held by those who have made the smaller part of the investment. In the beginning, the general manager of the Shijingshan tourist center in Zhuhai Special Economic Zone and managers of its various departments were appointed by the capitalists; the assistant general manager and assistant managers were appointed by the Chinese side. After a year of operation, thinking that the assistant managers appointed by the Chinese side had acquired managerial qualifications, the capitalists withdrew their managers and delivered all the managerial and operational rights to the Chinese side. This is one example. There is another example: Originally, the managerial and operational rights of the Shenzhen woolen fabric factory, which is run under compensation trade management, were in our hands. But the workers and the capitalists had a lot of complaints about the management work. Under the approval of the Shenzhen City Government, the managerial and operational rights of the factory were delivered to the capitalists in March this year. The purpose was to introduce advanced scientific management methods. But it was stated that the managerial and operational rights would be returned to the Chinese side after the factory was consolidated.

Commerce is basically run by the state. Some commercial units are linked with hinterland commercial units and some with China's commercial agents in Hong Kong. Take for example the Shenzhen Friendship Restaurant, which is a comprehensive enterprise having nearly 600 staff members and workers. It is operated in partnership with the "Haiyun [3189 6663] Company Limited" affiliated to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Hong Kong, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Communications. Zhao Yanhua, assistant general manager of the friendship restaurant, is both a "capitalist representative" and the party branch deputy secretary of the restaurant.

Both foreign and domestic businessmen must strictly abide by the laws of our country and obey the government leadership of special economic zones. They are not allowed to do things arbitrarily. In Shenzhen there is a quarry run by foreign investment. It went so far as to put up a notice at the gate, reading "foreigners only." A toy factory run by a Hong Kong merchant also put up a notice reading "Hong Kong and Macao visitors only." This aroused the indignation of the workers of the two factories. On the one hand, the workers reported this to the government, and on the other hand, they urged the trade union and the CYL to make representations. The workers compared the two notices with insults such as "no dogs or Chinese allowed," which were often seen before liberation. The workers wanted to bring a suit against the capitalists if the notices were not taken down. Finally the capitalists took down the notices before the government made representations.

When there are capitalists, there are workers; and when there are investors and laborers, there are the relationships between laborers and capitalists. Such cases are normal and not strange. Once, some workers of a factory in the Shikou industrial zone were suspected of having stolen products from the factory. A capitalist representative collaborated with some other workers in searching the dormitories of the suspected workers. On another occasion, the factory went so far as to confiscate the namelist of the factory CYL. These two incidents evoked a protest by the workers and CYL members. They demanded that the government stop the illegal acts of the capitalist representative.

On hearing this, the boss hurried to the factory, replaced the representative, and made an apology saying that the factory would strictly abide by the laws of China and guarantee to prevent the occurrence of similar incidents in the future.

In joint-venture enterprises, things are not smooth sailing. Trouble keeps occurring. Some capitalists do not have respect for local habits and customs, and sometimes even do things harmful to the prestige of our personnel. Whenever this occurs our representatives or personnel, holding firm to a just stand, will sternly point out their unhealthy behavior. In addition, various service units constantly educate service personnel on patriotism and on how to safeguard the country's prestige. They are often told to bear in mind foreign affairs discipline, to abide by labor contracts, and not to violate service regulations. Service personnel are educated to take a correct attitude toward Hong Kong and Macao visitors, including capitalist representatives, who are at the same time laborers who live on salary. Service personnel are also required to educate these people on state law, morality, and national traditions and habits, and to tell them not to bring the so-called "Western civilization" to special economic zones. Such education is necessary and the results are good.

In special economic zones, trade union work is particularly important. Party and CYL branches carry out the special task of safeguarding state law, the country's prestige, and the workers' interests.

In Zhuhai I came across a leading comrade of the State Council and his entourage. After investigating the various aspects of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, they came to the conclusion that they did not see national betrayal or humiliation.

ARTICLE ON HU YAOBANG JULY VISIT TO QINGHAI

HK300634 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DABAO in Chinese 15 Aug 83 p 1

["Special Dispatch" by SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao special correspondent Zhao Kai from Xining: "Hu Yaobang Pays a Special Visit to the Workers Building the Longyangxia Gorge Hydropower Project"]

[Text] In late July Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, came to the Longyangxia Gorge construction site in Qinghai Province and visited the hydropower builders who were working in the upper reaches of the Huanghe River. Hu Yaobang said: "The purpose of my coming is to visit you. You have been working hard!" He encouraged the workers to develop the spirit of working for the prosperity of the country through hard struggle and to build well the giant Longyangxia Gorge project, which will bring the Huanghe River under permanent control. He wrote an inscription, which reads: "Salute the comrades who are harnessing the Huanghe River and bringing benefit to the Chinese nation!"

The Longyangxia Gorge hydropower station is second only to the Gezhouba hydropower station. It is China's second largest hydropower station and is called the "dragon head" in the upper reaches of the Huanghe River. After the completion of the dikes, a reservoir will be formed in which 24.7 billion cubic meters of water will be contained, which will be more than the annual runoff in the upper reaches of the Huanghe River. The total installed capacity of the hydropower station will be 1.28 million kilowatt-hours of electricity per year, which will solve the supply of electricity in the northwestern regions. At present, 4 terraced power stations are being built in the upper reaches of the Huanghe River. Besides building hydropower stations in Longyangxia, Lijiaxia, and Daxia Gorges, the workers of the No 4 Bureau of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power will also build a hydropower station in the Laxiwa Gorge or the Moshui Gorge, hoping to quadruple the total installed capacity of the bureau and gradually to realize the aim of "transmitting electricity from west to east."

The workers said that most of the trees they had planted in the barren mountains around Longyangxia Gorge had died.

Hu Yaobang said: "Comrades of the party committee must take the lead in planting trees. A person is required to plant 10 trees a year, and you must have your own nursery of young plants. In doing things, cadres must take the lead. This is called fighting a tough battle. Cadres are required to plant trees in the higher part of the mountains and workers are required to plant trees in the lower part of the mountains. Comrades of the party committee are required to take the higher part of the mountains and female comrades the lower part of the mountains. Each person is required to plant a mu of land. Do we not often say that we must be the first to bear hardships? We must be able to fight a tough battle! Once Comrade Xiaoping took part in tree planting. With a spade on his shoulder, he said that he would take part in tree planting once a year provided he was able to climb up mountains. Just imagine, he is now 79 years old! Beginning next year, each of you will be required to plant a mu of land. You can plant either trees or shrubs. Cadres are required to take the higher part of the mountains. You will get used to the work very easily. You must leave a good impression here. Through winning a tough battle, you will be able to cultivate good habits."

DENG LIQUN VISIT TO SHANXI COAL AREA REPORTED

SK300718 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 4 August Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, visited Datong Mining Administration and highly praised Tongjialiang No 1 comprehensive mining team for its achievements in reaching the comprehensive mining world advanced level in 2 successive years. He cordially talked with leading comrades of the mining administration, the party branch secretary of the comprehensive mining team No 1 and seven model workers including Xu Shengfa, Gu Liancheng, Zhang Qingwen, Niu Shuzhen, Wang Yueshan, Wu Hanting, and Zhang Lin. He asked cadres, technicians, and miners about their families, daily lives, work, and study. He said: I came here to visit all of you, to extend my regards, to salute you, and to learn from you. The coal front is one of the most arduous but glorious fronts. You have brought light and warmth to the people and have made great contributions to socialist construction. The party, the state, and the people are very grateful to you. Comrade Deng Liqun said: Being a miner is glorious, and miners should be respected by the people. I hope all of you will persist in working unremittingly. He told Wang Qiufa, secretary of the mining administration party committee, Liu Shugui, chief of the mining administration, and Chen Zhiqing, chief engineer, and other comrades that the four modernizations cannot be carried out without energy. He said: The Datong Mining Administration is the state's key energy base. I hope you will make greater contributions to the state, sum up your good experience, and popularize them to all fronts across the country.

Accompanying Comrade Deng Liqun to visit shafts were Zhang Yutian, director of the Propaganda Department of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, He Yu, secretary of the Datong City CPC Committee, and Guan Hanwen, mayor of Datong City.

In the afternoon accompanied by Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Deng Liqun heard briefings on education for party members, ideological and political work of enterprise staff and workers, and on the implementation of agricultural production responsibility systems delivered by Wang Zhi, deputy secretary of the Datong City CPC Committee, and Guan Yi, deputy commissioner of the Yanbai Administrative Office.

BO YIBO CONDUCTS INSPECTIONS ACROSS LIAONING

SK300144 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, visited Liaoning Province to conduct inspections.

While talking with leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, Shenyang, Liaoyang, and Anshan Cities, he emphatically pointed out: We should further bring into play the superiorities of Liaoning Province's solid industrial foundation, make efforts to improve its technical level and economic results, maintain increases in production efficiency and economic results simultaneously, and make greater contributions to the country.

Accompanied by leading comrades of the province and cities, Comrade Bo Yibo visited the Shenyang hydropower plant, the Liaoyang Petrochemical Fiber Corporation, and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company from 25 to 28 August and listened to work reports. He was satisfied with the achievements in production and construction made by these enterprises over the past few years.

He encouraged leading comrades of these enterprises to focus on technical transformations, technical progress, economic results, and the improvement of the quality of enterprises. The enterprises should have a sense of urgency in this regard; but on the contrary, they lag behind and do not make progress.

He expressed ardent hopes that these enterprises will develop better.

ZHAO ZIYANG, GU MU VISIT ARTIST IN BEIJING

OW270258 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 26 Aug 83

[By reported Jia Jinghong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Aug (XINHUA) -- A huge Chinese painting entitled "The Divine Land Under the Illumination of Dawn," has been completed for the Diaoyutai State Guest House by 86-year-old master artist Liu Haisu, who spent all this summer finishing the creation with mellow strokes and bright colors.

Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang and State Councillor Gu Mu visited the artist at the guest house and praised his painting.

At the invitation of the state guest house, noted artists in Beijing Hua Junwu, Li Keran, Huang Zhou, Shao Yu, Ya Ming, Xie Ziliu and others also came to see Liu Haisu's painting.

FANG YI, OTHERS VISIT EXHIBITION ON ANTARCTIC

OW270300 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1527 GMT 26 Aug 83

[By reporter Yang Huimin]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Aug (XINHUA) -- This evening Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Premier of the State Council Li Peng, and State Councillor Song Ping visited China's first exhibition on antarctic survey held by the Antarctic Survey Committee at the Cultural Palace for Nationalities in Beijing.

YANG SHANGKUN ADDRESSES PLA LOGISTICS MEETING

OW300305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, pointed out emphatically at the all-Army discussion meeting on logistics work: Now that the state is concentrating funds to guarantee key construction projects, the Army must spend military funds where they are needed most.

Yang Shangkun said: The General Logistics Department and logistics departments at various levels of the PLA have done very good work in the past few years, achieving very good results in border and coastal defense inspections, warehouse inspections, financial checkups, and consolidation of general hospitals as well as in agricultural and sideline production and afforestation. The logistics departments in the Army have spared no effort in conducting thorough investigations and studies to get to the heart of problems and make their work serve a definite purpose. This is the right way of doing things. In this respect, the logistics departments have set a good example for us and provided us with a good work method which will remain effective for a long time to come.

He said: The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" points out that we have not yet begun to tackle many of the problems in the Army. It is hoped that comrades will continue to conduct in-depth investigations and studies and make serious efforts to solve problems. First, it is necessary to understand the situation. It is necessary, through investigation and study, to find out about the logistic situation at all levels, including both the material and the spiritual situation, and to report the situation accurately to higher authorities. Second, it is necessary to take stock of what we have, including material reserves, finances and expenditures of each unit. Only by clearly understanding the situation will it be possible to make correct judgment and have a firm determination. Now the state is concentrating funds to guarantee the key construction projects; we must also use military funds where they are most needed. Third, it is imperative to have a strict system. We must strictly enforce a unified and standard system for the whole Army. The logistics departments should resist any spending that violates the system. It is imperative to strictly enforce financial and economic discipline. Fourth, it is necessary to establish a strict responsibility system under which everyone really performs his duties and fulfills his responsibilities.

Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the PLA General Political Department, emphatically talked on two points at the meeting, the progress made in logistics work in the past few years and suggestions on strengthening the grassroots level.

The all-Army discussion meeting on logistics work ended on 27 August. The responsible comrades of logistic departments of various major units who attended the meeting held serious and full discussions on such questions as conducting thorough financial checkups, paying attention to warehouse construction, conducting barracks inspections, consolidating general hospitals, strengthening border and coastal defense construction, and so forth.

LIU HUAQING COMMENDS SUBMARINE FOR SAFETY

HK300317 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 83 p 4

[Report: "PLA Submarine 286 Commended for Sailing in Safety for 22 Years"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- Liu Huaqing, commander, and Li Yaowen, political commissar of the PLA Navy, recently issued a general order awarding submarine 286 a collective citation for merit, second class, for making outstanding achievements in sailing safety.

Submarine 286 has strengthened political and ideological work, attached importance to fostering a good work style, and strictly enforced rules and regulations. It has sailed in safety for 22 years, running since 1962, covering a total distance of over 44,800 nautical miles, without any accidents. It has relatively satisfactorily fulfilled its tasks in patrols against war, in military training, and in scientific experiments.

MACHINERY INDUSTRY URGED TO RAISE PRODUCT QUALITY

OW300523 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 29 Aug 83

[By reporters Li Anding, Zhang Fenglin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Machine Building held a telephone conference this evening to implement the suggestions of the responsible comrades of the State Council on raising the quality of machinery produced. The telephone conference asked the nation's machine building industry to adopt feasible measures to raise product quality. It pointed out: There has been some improvement in the quality of our machinery, but the quality of most of our products is uneven.

A number of enterprises which produced poor quality goods and offered unsatisfactory technical services were criticized by name at the telephone conference.

The conference asked responsible departments concerned to strictly handle problems in the criticized enterprises, put forward improvement measures, and use the opportunity of the coming "quality month" to mobilize all staff members and workers to acquire a correct ideology, foster a new work style, quickly improve product quality and produce durable, safe, and reliable equipment for various sectors of the national economy.

PLANS TO STUDY WATER PROBLEMS IN NORTH REPORTED

OW261145 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- China will work out plans by the end of 1985 to alleviate water shortages in north China on the basis of scientific investigation and evaluation, according to the State Science and Technology Commission.

Studies will focus on accurate assessments of water reserves in the area, surveying their sources and distribution, and predicting demand from major water users, including coal enterprises in Shanxi Province, the municipalities of Beijing and Tianjin, and rural agricultural units.

Programs will be worked to exploit underground water and store and distribute surface reserves. Efforts will also be made to solve problems in treating and utilizing urban supplies and underground salt water resources.

North China, one of the nation's major economic bases, averages only 14 percent as much water per hectare as the country as a whole. Its water resources have been severely strained by rapid agricultural and industrial development, particularly in coal-mining areas of Shanxi Province. Underground reserves have been dropping, and some sources are polluted.

The campaign to solve the water shortage problem will play an important part in promoting China's national economic and social development, the Science and Technology Commission said.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEVELOPMENT OF DRYLAND FARMING

HK260945 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Unify Understanding of the Development of Dryland Farming"]

[Text] The dryland area constitutes a relatively large proportion in China. It is mainly distributed in some areas of the provinces and regions in the north and north-west, particularly in the loess plateau and areas along the Great Wall in the east of Baotou, Nei Mongol. As the natural resources in these areas are abundant, it is an important base for animal husbandry, coal, petroleum, and the chemical industry in China. There are also key construction projects of the Sixth 5-Year Plan which occupy a very important strategic position. Due to scanty rainfall and dry weather, land here is rather impoverished. The annual rainfall is only 300-500 mm or sometimes even less. Vegetation is thin on the ground and soil erosion is serious. The Huanghe River carries more than 1 billion tons of silt every year to the east and the sandy land in the northeast encroaches on the south year after year. This has not only led to agricultural production being in a backward state for a long time and to the peasants' living in poverty, but has also ominously menaced the lower reaches of the Huanghe River. Therefore, gradually transforming the features of these areas and accelerating the development of agriculture would have great significance in both political and economic fields.

The northern dryland areas were once fertile land with dense forests, plenty of water, and lush grass, vast expanses of cultivated farmland, with cattle and sheep everywhere. It was the center from which China's agricultural production originated. There were brilliant achievements scored in technology, water conservancy and irrigation, meteorological observation, and other fields, which made an important contribution to human progress and scientific development. Later on, due to years of frequent wars, use of grasslands and forests in a plundering manner, and also other natural factors, vegetation was adversely affected, the climate changed, and the dry weather was daily aggravated. Correctly understanding the formation of the dryland areas and making scientific analyses of various dryland areas are the preconditions for formulating a correct principle for tackling problems, which is proceeding from practice.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the development of dryland farming. Leading comrades of the central authorities have also time and again gone deep into rural and pastoral areas to conduct surveys, to listen to the opinions of the vast number of cadres, masses, and scientific and technical workers, and to discuss and study together with them the problems of dryland farming. During his inspection tour of Shaanxi made in March this year, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: We cannot rely merely on irrigation to solve the problems in farming throughout China. We must pay close attention to the experience of the masses in dryland farming.

Another leading comrade of the central authorities pointed out recently at the northern dryland farming conference that planting trees, growing grass, and developing animal husbandry are fundamental measures for transforming the features of the dryland and semi-dryland areas. All the above instructions are the scientific summarization drawn from positive and negative experience in history as well as from reality in these areas and also the guiding ideology for developing agriculture in these areas.

Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery held a work conference on northern dryland farming in Yanan and set forth the guidelines for developing northern dryland farming, that is, plant trees and grow grass, develop animal husbandry, implement dryland farming techniques, comprehensively tackle problems concerning dryland farming, and develop agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry in an all-round way. The conference also defined planting trees and growing grass as the key link of all other work. Due to the influence of the "leftist" ideology in the past, the peasants were forced to grow grain in unsuitable areas regardless of the objective reality. They were also forced to build water conservation projects in places where there was a shortage of water resources. As a result, we suffered tremendous losses. There have been some changes in this state of affairs in recent years, but the guiding ideology has not completely reversed onto the correct path. In order to implement the guiding principle for stepping up dryland farming and to carry out the predetermined development plan, leading cadres at all levels of the dryland areas must effect a fundamental change in their thinking.

It is necessary for them to emancipate their minds, to cast away all kinds of conventions, to understand correctly and handle the relationships between planting trees, growing grass, and developing animal husbandry and grain production; between the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry and dryland farming; and between irrigated farming and dryland farming; and conscientiously to place the task of planting trees and growing grass above everything else. We can get more livestock, organic fertilizer, milk, and fur by planting trees, growing grass, and developing animal husbandry. We can also have forests and plants that can protect the farmland, improve microclimate, control soil erosion, and alleviate the harm caused by sand blown by the wind, which is also advantageous to grain production. This is the most important measure for tackling problems concerning dryland farming. It is quite certain that we must at the same time proceed from the actual situation of dry weather and scanty rainfall, popularized dryland farming techniques in line with local conditions, and attain stable and high yields in grain, so as to solve the problem of feeding the peasants. At present, the people's understanding of this matter has not reached a consensus. Some localities have not proceeded from practice, but have paid attention only to grain for the sake of grain. They have destroyed forests and bushes for reclamation and have extensively cultivated the land. Consequently, they have failed in grain production, which has led to a serious destruction of the ecological environment and a vicious circle of "getting poorer by reclaiming more land." We must profoundly publicize and implement the relevant policies of the party among the broad ranks of cadres and masses across a wide range. We can practice the household contracted responsibility system for bringing the small valleys under control. We can also distribute barren hills and sands to the peasants to plant trees and grow grass. Those who plant the trees and grass will own them and their children can even have the right to inherit the property. This system will remain unchanged for a long time to come and no one will be allowed to reclaim land for growing grain.

The circumstances of various provinces and regions in the north differ from each other. Therefore, we must not "impose uniformity on everything." All localities must, under the general guiding ideology, proceed from their own actual situation and adopt appropriate measures in tackling their problems.

Some localities can start from planting trees and growing grass, whereas others can make efforts in dryland farming. The planting of trees and grass must be carried out by all localities for a long time to come. At present we must emphatically plant trees and grass on barren hills and sands so as to maintain the arable land. The land not suitable for growing grain must be used for other purposes and this must be carried out in a planned manner and in accordance with the supply of grain and the development of grain production. It is essential to farm the available land well. If there is a lack of water resources, we must pay attention to and develop dryland farming. The peasants of dryland areas in China have struggled with the dry weather over a long time and have accumulated rich experience in dryland farming. The scientific achievements scored at home and abroad have also proved that the yields from dryland farming are not all low. There are some typical experiences and scientific achievements of high yields scored in dryland farming in various localities. We must attach importance to ideologically and energetically popularizing them.

While proposing the development of dryland farming, we do not mean to reject the development of water conservancy projects and the expansion of irrigation areas in places where conditions permit and where it can bring about better economic results. For many years in the past we have made great efforts in water conservancy projects to solve the drought problem and have scored remarkable achievements, which also accelerated the development of agriculture. We must never slacken our efforts in this field in the future.

There must be a rapid development in planting trees and growing grass throughout the country. This must be carried out at all places where conditions are adequate. We must unify our understanding, concentrate our will, mobilize the masses in their millions, persist in carrying out our work with the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains," comprehensively tackle the problems concerning mountains, rivers, soil, grass, and farmland, and develop agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry in an all-round way. Provided such efforts are made for a number of years, we will certainly be able to transform the agricultural features of the dryland and semidryland areas and the natural outlook of the entire country.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REFORM OF WATER CHARGES

HK251455 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "We Must Stop Drinking 'Water From the Same Big Pot'"]

[Text] Through reform in the collection of water charges, Huang County of Shandong Province has promoted the scientific use of water, which is of great significance in enhancing the results of utilizing water conservation facilities.

The reform of water charges is an important link in improving the management and operation of our water conservation facilities, and is an important problem in our current undertaking of water conservancy. Since the founding of the country, the party and the government have attached great importance to the construction of water conservation projects. The investment used in the construction of water conservation projects amounts to 80 billion yuan, which, together with local investments and the labor accumulation of the masses, forms a fixed asset worth up to 100 billion yuan, with an annual water supply capacity of over 460 billion cubic meters. However, for a long time in the past, the water conservation departments have practiced the system of supplying water free of charge or with very little charge, with the result that there is extremely little revenue for the state, which has to provide all the funds for equipment renewal, reconstruction of projects, and maintenance. Furthermore, the revenue acquired by the water conservation units cannot even meet the cost of management and operation.

Since the supply of water is free of charge or with very little charge, the amount of water consumed has little to do with the economic interests of the consumer, with the result that consumers do not care a bit about the quantity of water being utilized, and as a result there exists great extravagance in the utilization of water resources. In agriculture, wasteful practices can be seen everywhere, such as irrigation with plenty of water, irrigation instead of ploughing, and water on a large scale. As a result, there are serious consequences such as the washing away of soil and manure, the raising of groundwater level, secondary salinization of soil, and aggravation of waterlogging damage. In industry, no circulated usage of water is in practice, and a great quantity of polluted water and waste water is allowed to flow freely into the rivers or underground, thus causing pollution and destruction of water resources.

The distribution of our water resources is not in a balanced state. At present, the conditions in the supply and demand of water are rather tense in many areas. It is of great importance in our economic construction to solve such problems as rational and economical use of water, gradual establishment of industry and agriculture which can use water economically, and ways to encourage the people of the whole society to use water in an economical way. One way to solve this problem is, just as Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out, to study measures to save more water during its usage, and the other is to implement policies that facilitate the economical use of water. At present, an important measure is to reform the pricing system for water supply, so as to make people use water more economically. According to the estimation of specialists, when the general output value of our industry and agriculture is quadrupled by the end of this century, with regard to water used in industry and agriculture as well as in the cities, the annual supply of water needs to be increased by 200 billion cubic meters. If this requirement is to be satisfied only by building more new water conservation projects, it is hard for the financial and material resources of our country to undertake all the responsibilities. Therefore, it is a very urgent task to mobilize, by means of policy, the initiative of all trades and professions to practice economy in water utilization.

Just like "eating rice from the same big pot," drinking "water from the same big pot" is very harmful to the economic development of socialism. Some comrades are afraid that adjustment of the standard for water charges will increase the burden of the peasants. However, practice has proved otherwise. As a result of the adjustment of water charges, water utilization has been economized, the quality of projects has been improved or enhanced, and the irrigation effect has been guaranteed. An increase in production should be counted as a major advantage and an increase in water charges a minor disadvantage and thus the balanced account has turned out to be favorable to the peasants. Once the conditions and reasons are explained clearly to the peasants, they will surely welcome this practice. Some comrades say that some water conservation projects are built by the masses themselves with their own money and labor, so why should they have to pay when they use water? This view is somewhat one-sided. The Marxist theory of reproduction tells us that all forms of production, including even the simple form of reproduction which only maintains the original scope of production, need to conduct repairs, maintenance, and renewal of equipment for the production facilities. Therefore, with regard to those water conservation projects built by the peasants mainly with their own funds and labor, certain fees for water usage still have to be imposed through consultations with the peasants so that the accumulated funds can be used to maintain normal production cycles. Or else, when the production facilities fail, funds may not be available to provide repairs, and thus it will be the peasants who suffer first in this case.

For a long time in our country, water has been supplied at low charges, which in effect amounts to supplying water at a loss. According to statistics obtained from over 100 water supply projects throughout the country, the actual revenue only accounts for a small percentage of the water supply cost and for a little over 10 percent of the cost of operation and management. Therefore, the greater the supply of water, the greater losses the water conservation units will suffer. In fact, many a management unit, in order to maintain a marginal supply of water, has to use the income from its comprehensive operation to offset the losses. If this situation is allowed to continue, the financial departments of the country will have to provide a great amount of money for subsidies every year.

At present, with regard to the existing water conservation projects in our country, their beneficial results have not been brought into full play. In order to utilize and manage the existing projects well, we have to establish and perfect the responsibility systems, improve the system of collecting water charges, and effect the rational and economical use of water, so that we can make full use of the beneficial results of the water conservancy projects. The phenomenon of drinking "water from the same big pot" cannot be allowed to continue any longer.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY REPORTS PROGRESS

OW271834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Remarkable changes have taken place in China's electronics industry following readjustment and streamlining in enterprises.

Compared with 1978, China's computer output rose sharply last year and production of T.V. sets and tape recorders jumped 12 and 24 times respectively, according to the Ministry of Electronics Industry.

Once-imported T.V. sets have begun to be exported. T.V. production has shifted to large-screen and color sets, and tape recorders to stereo.

The country's electronics industry paid 16 percent more taxes to the state in 1982 than in 1978. The sum rose 25 percent in the first seven months of 1983 over the same period in 1982, the ministry said.

Repair-free time of computers increased from 200 hours in the middle 1970's to the present 2,400 hours, while that of black-and-white T.V. sets was at least double. Repair-free time of "Panda" and "Kaige" T.V. sets made in Nanjing and Shanghai exceed 10,000 hours, meeting the international level.

More than 5,000 electronics products have been put into production since 1978, the ministry said. Four- and eight-digit microprocessors are ready for production.

China now has electronic trade relations with more than 70 countries and regions. Exports of Chinese electronic products have been on the increase.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK300919 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 83 p 7

[Table of contents of HONGQI No 17, 1983]

[Text] Editorial: "Energetically Safeguard the Legitimate Rights and Interests of Women and Children"

Article by Zheng Shi: "Give Play to the Role of Dictatorship; Sternly Crack Down on Criminal Activities"

Article by Wen Hanying: "A Guide for Booming and Developing Socialist Literature and Art in Our Country -- Studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's 'Congratulatory Speech Delivered at the Fourth Congress of Chinese Literary and Art Workers'"

Article by Shi Youxin: "Teaching Material Which Must Be Studied by Cadres in the New Historical Period"

Article by Li Kaixin: "Amass Material Resources To Ensure Key Construction Projects"

Article by Shi Shan, Yang Hanxi, Yang Tingxiu, and Shen Chengjiang: "Ecological Problems and the Creation of a New Situation in Agriculture"

Article by Zheng Zhong: "Development of Modern Agriculture-Orientated Industry and Modernization of Agriculture"

Article by Yu Ruomu: "Nutrition -- An Important Matter Involving People's Health"

Article by Wang Ziyi: "Artists, Treasure the People's Hopes"

Article by Zheng Wenlin: "Socialist Spiritual Products Cannot Be Divorced From One's Spiritual Objective"

Article by the HONGQI theoretical education editorial office: "Explanations of Several Important Notions in 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'" V. On Socialist Economic Construction (19-23)"

Article by Guan Qun: "Is Emphasis on Politically Keeping in Line With the Central Committee Contradictory To Promotion of Innerparty Democracy?"

Article by Yin Chengshan: "'The Same' and 'Not the same'"

SHANDONG FORUM URGES STOP TO HOUSING ABUSES

SK300606 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] According to our reporter and correspondent, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held a forum from 25 to 29 August on implementing the open letter issued by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee and discussing the work of dealing blows to economic crimes. At the forum, participants stressed that efforts should be made to further strengthen education on party spirit and to resolutely correct malpractices that run counter to the party's discipline.

The forum pointed out: Under the current situation in which incorrect party style is emerging, it is imperative to adopt the principle of giving strict punishment in dealing with criminal cases and correcting malpractices so as to safeguard the seriousness of the party's discipline. This is an effective method for helping party members and cadres who have committed mistakes and an important measure for achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

The forum urged the Discipline Inspection Commissions at all levels in line with the reality of discipline inspection work, to earnestly study Deng Xiaoping's selected works. Efforts should be made to integrate the work in correcting malpractices prevailing in building and distributing houses with education on party spirit, party discipline, and party style and to continuously carry out the task of correcting malpractices prevailing in building and distributing houses.

It is necessary to first do a good job in investigating and dealing with cases of cadres at or above the section and bureau director levels. Those whose cases have been investigated should be forced to immediately vacate their illegally-occupied houses. The departments concerned should supervise units that have lagged behind in work to vigorously fulfill their task in this regard. It is necessary to identify the leading personnel of units who are to blame for tardy progress in rectifying activities. A good job should be done in preparing for examining and accepting the work report submitted by units that have basically fulfilled their tasks in this regard. Efforts should be made to establish or improve various regulations and rules in an effort to resolutely block any loophole.

Dealing blows to economic crimes is an important task in upholding the socialist road and ensuring the program of building the four modernizations. It is necessary to foster the thinking of carrying out long-term battles so as to carry on the struggle against economic crimes to the end. At present, we should concentrate our efforts on grasping the work in backward areas and spots as yet untouched by the rectifying movement. It is necessary to organize all forces to earnestly and rapidly investigate and deal with new serious cases so as to ensure that any new case can be dealt with in a timely manner as soon as it has occurred. Party member cadres of Discipline Inspection Commissions at all levels should heighten their spirit, actively engage in work, truly be able to assume the responsibility of rectifying party style and safeguarding party's discipline, and should make contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

CORRECTION TO CANAL PROPOSED FOR CHANGJIANG RIVER

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Canal Proposed for Changjiang River Economic Zone," published in the 29 August China DAILY REPORT, page 09. First paragraph, line two should read:

...from Wuhu in Anhui Province to Shanghai was proposed at a Yangtze River Delta Economic Zone... (supplying omitted words)

SICHUAN: CHENGDU SMASHES NINE CRIMINAL GANGS

HK291318 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Supported by the masses, the Chengdu City Public Security Organ recently took resolute measures to smash nine serious criminal gangs of hoodlums, robbers, and thieves. This has fully shown the powerful might of the dictatorship of people's democracy.

In recent years, these criminal gangs of hoodlums ran wild. They were formed by some criminals who committed crimes again after they were released from reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor centers and who mustered other hoodlums and criminals. These gangs of hoodlums and criminals ran amuck in their hometown, dominated a part of the place, bullied and oppressed the masses, and stopped at nothing in doing evil. On the afternoon of 17 October last year, two gangs of hoodlums and criminals gathered to gamble in front of the (Chunlan) tea house, South Main Street, Chengdu, and a dispute ensued. Both sides carried lethal weapons, including long-handled choppers, 38-type bayonets, folded knives, steel rods, and kitchen knives, and violently fought with weapons in the main street. They killed a young person who was passing by. In January this year, the public security organ arrested the majority of them, and recently brought to justice all the other criminals who had escaped unpunished.

At the end of July, there was an extraordinarily serious case in (Yinfeng) Commune in Shifang County. In this case, a gang 12 criminals headed by (Zhou Yuxing) robbed, raped in turn, and ravaged a girl. In the course of investigation, it was found that principal offender (Zhou Yuxing) mustered another gang of hoodlums and waylaid a young female worker.

In (Xiaohanjiang) in Guanghan County along the Baoji-Chengdu railroad, a gang of eight scoundrels headed by (Dai Jinhong) and (Zeng Fanming) often took liberties with and insulted women who were passing by alone, at the railroad bridge, beaches of a river, and weeded paths. This gang of hoodlums recently became more and more rampant and once waylaid and insulted seven young female workers, robbed them of three watches, and committed crimes that made people boil with anger.

The rampant activities of these criminal gangs seriously jeopardized social order and threatened the safety of people's lives and property. The masses hated them bitterly. They strongly wanted political, legal, and public security organs to punish them severely and to rid the people of a scourge.

In close coordination with relevant departments, the public security organ relied on the masses and took resolute measures to deal with the criminal gangs. It was warmly and resolutely supported by the people throughout the city. People clapped and cheered. They praised the public security organ for giving play to its function of dictatorship, rendering meritorious service for the people, and ridding the people of a scourge.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON THOROUGHLY EXTERMINATING CRIMINALS

HK291344 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Today, SICHUAN RIBAO published a commentator's article entitled: "Strike Resolute Blows at and Thoroughly Exterminate an Evil."

The article says: Recently, the Chengdu City Public Security Organ took resolute measures and, with the masses' support, severely punished the criminal gangs which sabotaged social order. It struck vehement blows at their arrogance. It excised a malignant tumor from society. This greatly gratified the people and it enjoyed popular support.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in order to strive for a basic improvement of social order and under the leadership of the CPC Committee and the government, political, legal, and public security organs at all levels in our province have relied on the masses to exercise comprehensive control over social order and, in accordance with the law, have punished a large number of serious criminals. They have done a great deal of work of educating, helping to change by persuasion, and redeeming erring people and have achieved certain results.

However, social order has not be restored to the best state after the founding of our country. Particularly in recent years, criminal activities in some places have been relatively serious. Some hoodlums and scoundrels formed gangs of waylaid and killed people. They either flourished daggers and robbed people forcibly or pried open doors and stole things. They insulted, raped, or raped women in turn. Although they are small in number, they have done evil had have stopped at nothing in doing evil. They seriously sabotaged social order and jeopardized the safety of people's lives and property. These black sheep are the new dregs of society, generated under the new historical conditions. They are both the criminals who violate the criminal law and the hostile elements who sabotage the socialist system. These criminal gangs could wreck havoc and jeopardize people at a time and place mainly because the public security organ did not vigorously exercise its function of dictatorship and did not strike blows at them vigorously enough.

We must see that the class struggle still exists in a certain sphere. The pernicious influence of the 10 years of internal disorder has not been completely eliminated and some new and old dregs of society have taken the opportunity to create a disturbance. Only by vigorously exercising the function of dictatorship; and, in accordance with the law, arresting, punishing sentencing to reeducation-through-labor centers, and cancelling the urban residence registration of those criminals who greatly jeopardize society and greatly threaten people's safety and who deserve this; and punishing most severely, in accordance with the law, those whose crimes are specially heinous and whose cases are specially serious, in accordance with the law, can we possibly strive for a basic improvement of social order.

The first major measure of comprehensive control is to punish the criminals severely and quickly in accordance with the law. The idea of separating the principle of comprehensive control from the principle of punishing the criminals severely and quickly and of setting them against each other is incorrect and harmful. Particularly in the time when criminal activities are rampant, if we do not vehemently strike blows at the criminals and do not bring the deterring strength of dictatorship into play, the other measures cannot work as they should. We must absorb the lesson from this and take resolute measures to smash the places of hoodlums and criminals. We must thoroughly exterminate an evil and must by no means be softhearted and connive with them.

Beating at a crime is one of the main functions of political, legal, and public security organs. Political, legal, and public security organs at all levels must closely rely on the masses to strike resolute blows at the criminal gangs, defend the successful progress of the four modernizations more effectively, and protect the safety of people's lives and property. They must also encourage and support the masses to wage a resolute struggle against the criminals in order to achieve a basic improvement of social order.

YUNNAN AFFORESTS MOUNTAINOUS WASTELANDS

OW270904 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0146 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Kunming, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- Considering the full development and rational use of the resources of the waste mountains and the development of economic and timber forests as an important measure to achieve the strategic goal of quadrupling Yunnan's total agricultural output value, Yunnan Province has mobilized tens of thousands of peasant households to afforest waste mountains. Incomplete statistics show that as of mid-August, over 44 million mu of mountainland had been assigned to peasant households as plots for private use or as plots under production-responsibility contracts. Over 3.2 million mu of waste mountainland had been afforested, which is more than 28 percent of the 1983 afforestation plan.

In early May this year, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a meeting of the secretaries of all prefectural, (including autonomous prefectural), and county party committees to review the situation over the past 3 years, in which agricultural output has increased each year. It was pointed out: Mountainous and hilly land accounted for 94 percent of Yunnan's total area and the acreage of waste mountains suitable for afforestation totaled over 100 million mu -- this was Yunnan's wealth. To maintain the beneficial cycle of agricultural ecology in Yunnan and to ensure the realization of the strategic goal of quadrupling Yunnan's total agricultural output value by the end of this century so that the people of all nationalities may become well off as soon as possible, it was imperative to take the viewpoint of large-scale agricultural development and the commodity economy, and make it an extremely important task to develop the resources of waste mountains by planting forests for timber and other commercial purposes. We must go all out to fulfill this task with good results.

Shortly afterwards, more than 80,000 cadres throughout the province were sent to villages and mountains to publicize the party's policy among the peasants of all nationalities and to solicit their opinions. Concrete plans were then formulated to assign mountainous areas to peasants as plots for their private use or under responsibility contracts. This was followed by issuance of certificates of land for private use and the signing of contracts for afforesting mountains and of pacts on the protection of forests.

Statistics covering the 13 prefectures (including autonomous prefectures) show that as of early July, 2.41 million jin of tree seed had been collected. Toward the end of July, the 13 counties in Qujing Prefecture had afforested 678,000 mu of mountain land, 93 percent more than the quota assigned by the provincial authorities; the 1,600 peasant households engaged in fulltime forestry in Yanjin County, on the plateau in northeastern Yunnan, had afforested 42,000 mu of mountainland, 63 percent of the country's already-afforested acreage.

MINORITY STUDIES SOCIETY ESTABLISHED IN SICHUAN

OW231238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Chengdu, August 23 (XINHUA) -- A society for studies on the history of philosophy and social theory of minority nationalities in south China was set up here last week. The society will coordinate studies on 38 ethnic minorities in 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in east, central and southwest China, including the Tibetan, Yi, Zhuang, Dong, Maonan, Lisu, Bouyei, Naxi, Nu, Bai, Miao, Yao, Dai, Tujia, Lahu, Shui and Qiang nationalities.

A symposium in this field was held here from August 16 to August 22. More than one hundred specialists and scholars from throughout China attended to exchange views on questions of the philosophies, social history, political ideology, marriage habits and ethics of minority nationalities in south China. Fifty-eight papers were presented at the symposium.

Nearly 50 million members of minority peoples live in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan Provinces and Tibet.

A society for studies on the history of philosophy and social theory of minority nationalities in north China was established earlier in Urumqi, in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG SAFETY WORK MEETING

HK291457 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Summary] The Xizang PLA Military District held a meeting on safety work in the district from 23-27 August. Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Xizang PLA Military District, attended the meeting and gave instructions.

Responsible comrades at and above the battalion level from institutions of the Military District attended the meeting. (Zhang Hongquan) and (Zhang Fengjiao), deputy commanders of the Military District, and (Zhang Zhihuan), deputy director of the political department of the Military District, delivered speeches at the meeting.

The meeting analyzed in detail the situation in the district since 1980 in the work of preventing accidents, checked and summed up the work of implementing the spirit of the armywide management work and the instructions given by the Chengdu PLA Military Region on safety work of the Military District, summed up and exchanged experiences, and recommended advanced units.

Some 110 advanced units were recommended at the meeting for their achievements in doing safety work. Some of them introduced their advanced experience at the meeting. They all said that they would earnestly study and promote typical experience of other units, continuously sum up new experience, and fight for the creation of a new situation in safety work in the district.

The meeting reaffirmed the responsibility system in safety work and requested leaders at all levels to put the work of preventing accidents in the most important position, in particular the work of preventing vehicle accidents. All units must grasp the building of driver ranks in ideological style and conduct education among them in the sense of responsibility, the sense of organization and discipline, and the practice of taking good care of vehicles. It is necessary to cultivate a good and civilized style in driving vehicles and to resolutely halt the unhealthy practices of driving vehicles recklessly and in violation of regulations.

The meeting called on all units to check thoroughly the safety work in connection with the demands raised by the management and education work of military regions and districts, eliminate management blind spots, plug holes, sum up experience and work out preventive measures so as to carry out safety work better and better.

XINJIANG HOLDS FORUM ON PUBLIC ORDER PROBLEMS

HK300735 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] This morning, the regional CPC Committee and the regional People's Government invited responsible persons of the local organizations in Xinjiang of all democratic parties, religious nationality figures, representatives of mass organizations, and personages of various nationalities and circles to a forum to discuss the problems in striking blows at crimes.

The forum was presided over by regional Vice Chairman Tian Zhong. Amudun Niyaz, regional CPC Committee Standing Committee member and political and legal committee secretary, first introduced at the forum the region's current situation in social order. He said: The region's political and economic situation has become better and better year after year. After comprehensive control, the region has achieved certain results in social order. However, social order has not been fully restored to the best state since the founding of our country. Criminals in some places are still very rampant. The problems in crimes, such as homicide, robbery, rape, and theft, are relatively serious.

In particular, some hoodlums and scoundrels have formed gangs to steal, practice fraud, waylay people, kill people to rob them of goods, and rape women. They have seriously sabotaged social order. The masses have hated them bitterly and strongly wanted the government to take effective measures to punish these scoundrels severely and quickly.

Amudun Niyaz said: With a view to tidying up social order as quickly as possible, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws and with the consistent instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, our political, legal, and public security departments must correct their tendency not to strike blows vigorously enough. They must vigorously exercise their functions of dictatorship and in accordance with the law, must arrest, sentence, send to reeducation-through-labor centers, and cancel the urban residence registration of those who deserve this treatment. In accordance with the law, they must resolutely take severe sanctions against those whose crimes are especially heinous and cases that are especially serious. They must by no means be softhearted and tolerate evil to abet it.

Responsible persons of regional relevant departments and relevant organizations, including (Ga Wenxiang), Han Youwen, (Ru Xian), (Ma Xeixun), (Zhou De), (Magou Weiya), (Zhu Maoxun), and (Hasimu Yimiti), spoke at the forum one after another. They expressed their extreme indignation at criminals' nefarious activities and demanded that political, legal, and public security departments use the weapon of law to sternly strike blows at criminal activities. They declared: It is necessary to mobilize the members of their own organizations and the masses who maintain ties with their own organizations to vigorously help the government to improve social order.

FUJIAN PLA RADIO PROMOTES PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

OW261445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 24 Aug 83

[By reporter Ding Gu and correspondents Hu Bilin and Huang Mingshan]

[Text] Fuzhou, 24 Aug (XINHUA) -- The PLA Fujian Front Broadcasting Station held a meeting to celebrate its 25th founding anniversary today.

Present at the meeting to extend greetings were Cao Punan, deputy political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, and representatives of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee. They affirmed and praised the achievements made by the PLA Fujian Front Broadcasting Station. Cao Punan said that by timely publicizing of the policy and principles of the party and government concerning the peaceful reunification of the motherland, the PLA Fujian Front Broadcasting Station has played an active role in improving the understanding and affection between the army and civilians on the both sides of the Taiwan Strait and in promoting the early return of Taiwan to the motherland so as to realize the great cause of peaceful reunification. The peaceful reunification of the motherland has become an irresistible trend in history. Through your broadcasts of good tidings, your station has sown the seeds of unity and friendship in the minds of an increasing number of our kith and kin, our compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu. And those seeds will bring about more substantial results.

Cao Punan pointed out that in his recent remarks to Professor Yang Liyu, Chairman Deng Xiaoping further elaborated on the policy and principles concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country put forward by Chairman Ye Jianying and that Chairman Deng Xiaoping made more specific and realistic proposals in his remarks. You should publicize this important talk by Chairman Deng Xiaoping in a more extensive way so as to make the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots and Kuomintang military and government personnel realize that the proposals concerning peaceful reunification put forward by our party and government are sincere, reasonable and completely trustworthy.

A responsible person of the PLA Fujian Front Broadcasting Station made a report on their work at the meeting. He said that since the station was founded 25 years ago, both the editorial and technical personnel of the station have worked assiduously day and night so as to do a good job in broadcasting work while raising aloft the banner of patriotism. At present, our station has 18 script programs, including "Great Motherland," "Lovely Homeland," "Letters for Taiwan Military and Government Personnel," and "All Patriots Belong to One Big Family." Besides, we have programs that are full of local color, such as local dramas, folk music and folk song programs. We broadcast for total of 28 hours and 30 minutes every day in two sets of programs in Mandarin and Amoy. Crossing the Taiwan Strait, our powerful broadcast can reach every corner of Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu.

Present at the celebration were more than 100 people, including leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units as well as representatives from the Fujian provincial party committee, the provincial government and the leading organs of the PLA units stationed in Fujian.

MINISTER WARNS PHILIPPINES OF AIRLINE RETALIATION

OW300325 Taipei CNA in English 0256 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 30 (CNA) -- Communications Minister Lien Chan said Monday that if the Philippine authorities disagree to lift the suspension of China Airlines' permit to land in Manila within a few days, the Government of the Republic of China will take counter measures.

The minister pointed out that there is no reason for the Philippines to suspend CAL's landing rights in that country unilaterally. He said the Chinese side has tolerated the incident to the utmost limits and hopes that the matter will be disposed of by the Philippine side promptly without forcing the Chinese side to take counter-measures.

Liu Teh-ming, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, said the government may take action any time to suspend the landing rights of Philippine Airlines in retaliation. He told the press in the morning that he has not received any reply from the Philippine side to his recent cable in which he urged the Philippine authorities to settle the matter satisfactorily as soon as possible. Liu said he believes the Philippine authorities will make a decision on CAL's request to lift the suspension of its permit to operate to and from the Philippines Aug. 31 when the funeral for the late opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. will be held.

Meanwhile, Wang Jung, CAL's vice general manager, maintained his contacts with Philippine Airlines Monday. Philippine Airlines has suggested that CAL send a top executive to Manila to give an explanation of its views on the problem. The suggestion was rejected by CAL as unnecessary because CAL has a Manila branch office which is able to convey any message without sending someone else for negotiations.

PILOT DISCUSSES MOTIVE FOR DEFECTION FROM PRC

OW291419 Taipei CHINA POST in English 25 Aug 82 pp 11, 12

[Text] Sun Tien-chin, the former Communist test pilot who flew his MIG-21 jet to South Korea Aug. 7 in a bid to seek political asylum in the ROC arrived in Taiwan yesterday aboard a special China Airlines Boeing 767 flight from Seoul.

The special flight took off from Seoul at 9:55 a.m. and landed at a military base in central Taiwan at 12:09 noon. He was soon escorted to meet Chief of the General Staff Gen. Hau Pei-tsun and other officials of the Ministry of National Defense.

A news conference was held by the Government Information Office in Taipei for Sun at 6:30 p.m. At the conference, Sun talked about his motive and experience in his freedom seeking bid as well as his stay in Korea during the past 17 days.

Confucian Education

Asked how he got the idea of seeking a decent and honest life in the free world, as he told reporters at the Seoul news conference on Aug. 20, Sun said he received a Confucian education in his childhood and was deeply influenced by the honest personality and teachings of Confucius. Besides, Sun said, his father had also taught him after a similar tradition. He said he has never ceased to seek a decent and honest life in his heart.

At the news conference, Sun reiterated his appreciation of the care and help rendered by the South Korean Government. He also expressed his hope that the Korean Government can help the six Chinese defectors led by Cho Chang-jen realize their wish to seek freedom just as it had helped Sun himself.

Sun, 46, ranked equivalent to colonel in the Communist Chinese Air Force, said he had already vowed to break off with the Communist Party when he fled the Chinese mainland. He said his action has proved his determination.

Following is the full context of the news conference held for Sun in Taipei.

Q. How do you know the term "Taiwan, the base of national recovery in the Republic of China," which you used in your talk with reporters in Seoul as your destination for freedom?

Broadcast from Taiwan

A. I learned the term from broadcasts from Taiwan.

Q. How long had you prepared for defection?

A. I had prepared for it for many years. But I didn't have any chance in Sian which was too far to fly out in the mainland. I later had the chance after I was dispatched to a base on the Liaotung Peninsula in northeast China for the last mission.

Q. You have an old mother, a wife, and children on the mainland. Why did you still want to defect?

A. I hate Communist atrocities. My family, myself, and my relatives were all oppressed by Communists. My father was even tortured to death.

Q. What's the difference between the living conditions in South Korea and on the mainland?

Great Difference

A. Their social systems are different. The difference in physical conditions is even greater.

Q. Did you hear about the defection of Cho Chang-jen and five other mainland Chinese before your defection? Did you meet them in Seoul?

A. I had learned about their defection when I was on the mainland. I didn't meet them in South Korea.

Q. Please tell us how you were received after you left Seoul?

A. It was my first time to see a Boeing jet. I met Chief of the General Staff Gen Hau and was warmly received. Gen Hau thanked me for returning.

Q. How had you been received in South Korea?

Welcomed in Seoul

A. I was warmly welcomed in Seoul, too. People there all expressed their concern and support for me. I would like to extend my thankfulness to them once again.

Q. Do you have relatives in Taiwan?

A. I don't have relatives here. But I met with several fellows from my home province in the past few hours and it felt like I was meeting my relatives. I felt like I had returned home.

Q. Why did you stay so long in South Korea?

A. Korea has great interest in those who seek freedom. People there asked me many questions and I answered all of them. Because of the difficulties in communication and the need for a translator, I had to stay there longer.

Q. Were you a communist on the mainland? Now you have defected, do you want to break away from communism?

A. I was a Communist on the mainland. But I had already vowed to break off with the Communist Party when I fled the mainland.

Q. You came down suddenly from a height of 8,000 meters when you were flying away in the surveillance of Communist radar. It must have been very dangerous?

To Take the Risk

A. Yes, it was very dangerous to make a sudden descent in a flight over the sea. Yet I knew if I wanted to seek freedom, I would have to risk it. I did not hesitate to take the risk.

Q. Do you worry that Communists will oppress your family because of your defection?

A. I think my family will not be oppressed. If Teng Hsiao-ping does so, he will make himself no different from the "Gang of Four." He has declared he is different from the gang. If he oppresses my family, he will not be able to deceive the people.

Q. Have you heard of the continuous hijacking events on the mainland?

A. I have not heard of such things yet.

Q. Would you introduce your family?

A. My wife is an ordinary clerk. My mother is 76 years old. My son is 18 and my daughter 13; they both are students.

Q. Whom did you meet in the past four hours since you arrived here?

Brand New Watch

A. I met Chief of the General Staff Gen. Hau Pei-tsun. He gave me a brand new watch. But I'm not familiar with the brand.

Q. Are you satisfied with the service on your back-home flight? How about the stewardesses?

A. I am interested in all the equipment on the Boeing 767. I am happy with my travel. But I didn't see any stewardess. (Sun was aboard a special flight)

Q. Did you listen to records made by singers here? Do people on the mainland like to listen to popular songs sung by ROC singers?

A. I listened once in a while in private. But I don't know the singers. It's forbidden to listen to Taiwan-produced songs on the mainland. However, young people there often exchange records and listen to the songs in their own houses privately.

126 Jen Min Pi Monthly

Q. How was your salary on the mainland?

A. About 126 JMP (jen min pi) per month (equivalent to U.S. \$63). That's considered high pay on the mainland.

Q. What job would you like to take now that you've arrived in the ROC?

A. I have a special affection with the Air Force and I am interested in serving in the Air Force. If possible, I would like to do whatever I can for the ROC Air Force.

RADIO COMMENTARY SCORES ANDROPOV 'GOODWILL'

OW300257 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 30 (CNA) -- Following is a commentary, "Andropov's 'Good Will' proposal", aired Tuesday by the Voice of Free China.

Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov made a major arms reduction proposal last Friday, offering to liquidate all medium-range missiles, including the advanced SS-20s, that the Soviets take from Europe under arms reduction pact.

The TASS News Agency quoted Andropov as saying, "It is hardly necessary to emphasize the exceptional importance of this new manifestation of good will on the part of Soviet Union."

Some "good will!" What Andropov had in mind in offering the proposal is the cancellation of the NATO plan to deploy advanced U.S. Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Europe before the end of this year if no agreement is reached in the Geneva arms reductions talks between the East and the West.

If Andropov's proposal was accepted, 162 SS-20's would remain on European soil and Western Europe would continue to be at the mercy of the Soviets.

The catch of Andropov's offer is that he was offering to reduce the Soviet nuclear arsenal only to the level of British and French forces, currently 162 missiles. It would mean that there would be that many Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe. Andropov conveniently neglected to mention that the NATO decision on the missile deployment was made precisely to counter the threat posed by the highly-mobile, triple-warhead SS-20's. The Soviet argument that the British and French missiles should be counted in an arms reductions talks does not hold water. These missiles can reach only the Soviet satellites of the Warsaw Pact, while the SS-20's have the entire Western Europe within their range. It was precisely this reason that prompted NATO to decide to deploy the more sophisticated and longer-range U.S. missiles in Europe. Because the American missiles can hit targets in the Soviet Union itself in a matter of several minutes, their presence in Western Europe would be an effective deterrence against any Soviet threat of aggression.

The Soviet Union has deployed some 350 SS-20's in Europe. Under the Andropov plan, the Soviets would have to remove fewer than 90 missiles from Europe. Even if these missiles were destroyed as he promised, it would hardly matter at all in the overall Soviet nuclear strength.

The only positive aspect of the proposal is that the missiles the Soviets may remove from European soil will not be redeployed in Asia. Even that gives little comfort to the noncommunist Asian nations. The Soviets have already deployed an undetermined number of SS-20's in Siberia which can reach each and every Asian country. And Moscow has made no pledge that no more such missiles will be deployed in the region.

Andropov was making the proposal as a last-minute attempt to stop the scheduled missile deployment by NATO, as it was made only 11 days ahead of the last scheduled round of the Geneva arms reductions talk before NATO begins deploying 572 U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet leader warned that the Soviet Union will take countermeasures if the deployment proceeds. What he means is that the Soviets would send more SS-20's to Europe if his proposal is spurned.

But one can hardly see the danger to peace posed by a balance of forces. Peace becomes fragile only when the aggressor side enjoys military superiority, such as the Soviet SS-20's in Europe without NATO taking counteractions.

JOURNAL REPORTS PRC RELEASES JAILED EDITOR

HK300127 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 30 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Former editor of the leftwing NEW EVENING POST, Mr Luo Fu, who was convicted by a Chinese court in April of spying for the United States and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, has been released, according to the latest issue of the SEVENTIES magazine. The magazine also reported that Mr Luo, 62, also known as Luo Chengxun, had secured a new job in Beijing in compiling and publishing Hong Kong's literary works.

The official explanation for Mr Luo's freedom, the magazine said, was he had admitted the crimes and had had merits in the past in addition to still being useful.

News of the release took local literary circles by surprise. Some say Mr Luo is now on parole. However, it is not known under what conditions he had been freed. It is understood Mr Luo's wife, who stays in Hong Kong, has visited him in Beijing following his release.

Mr Luo was a leading figure in the local communist community and was said to be in charge of United Front work in literary circles before he was arrested in Beijing in May last year. On April 29, the Beijing Intermediate People's Court sentenced him to 10 years' jail and deprived him of political rights for three years.

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, in reporting the case, said Mr Luo became a spy for an American intelligence agency several years ago. He provided secret information on China's political, diplomatic and military affairs to the Americans and received regular payments for the job, it said.

The post of editor of the NEW EVENING POST is still vacant, following Mr Luo's departure.

PRC VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN INVESTMENT

HK300249 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Aug 83 p 1

[Report: "Article by Vice Minister Wei Yuming Reveals China Makes Active Use of Foreign Investment"]

[Text] Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, revealed that China will adopt measures to make more active and effective use of foreign investment in two aspects, which are: First, to implement in earnest the principle of equality and mutual benefit, and adopt some policies attractive to foreign countries; second, to strengthen relevant work at home, and promptly bring into play the economic results of foreign investment. The above-mentioned disclosure is made in a special article for the 35th anniversary of this newspaper written by Vice Minister Wei Yuming. (The full text of the article will be carried in the "supplementary issue for the newspaper's anniversary" in early September).

At the present stage, the vice minister said, the emphasis in utilizing foreign investment is on the utilization of medium- and low-interest, and medium- and long-term loans made by governments and international money organizations, to step up construction on some key projects and infrastructure installations, and on absorbing direct investment as much as possible in order to step up the technological transformation of existing enterprises. It is necessary to attach special importance to running well joint ventures operated by Chinese and foreign capital, he pointed out.

Wei Yuming also mentioned the issue of providing part of the domestic market for joint-venture enterprises. The wide capacity of our domestic market is the greatest advantage and the greatest attraction to foreign businessmen, he said. However, in the past, without making any concrete analysis on the products of joint-venture enterprises, without exception, part or all of the products were required to be sent abroad for sale. Such practice impeded the initiative of foreign businessmen.

Generally speaking, it is proper for us to stipulate that part of the products of joint ventures should be for sale abroad. However, things can not be treated all the same; with regard to those products we particularly need, some of the terms should be softened. In other words, for those enterprises which will bring in the technology we need, or when the same categories of products are imported by our nation in large quantity, the domestic sales proportion should be appropriately higher. Of course, for ordinary enterprises, there ought to be a process for their products to enter the world market. In the trial production stage, it is rational to allow some of their products be sold within the country.

To provide part of the domestic market for those products does not mean to elbow home products out of the market, he believed; some of the products are to fill gaps, and they will help make the domestic market lively. At the same time, this will spur some of the enterprises of the same categories at home to improve their technology and level of operation, and to step up the upgrading and renewal of their products.

In the article, Vice Minister Wei Yuming has also touched on the question of relaxing the tax policy for utilizing foreign investment; the question of permitting foreign businessmen to operate enterprises with monopoly capital on a trial basis in regions where the conditions are right; the question of expanding the power of localities in examining and approving the utilization of foreign investment; the question of strengthening legislature, and so on. The full text of the article is 5,000 words.

TA KUNG PAO: 'SLIGHT' IMPROVEMENT IN PRC-U.S. TIES

HK290800 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 29 Aug 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Slight Turn for the Better Seen in Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Recent developments in Sino-U.S. relations indicate that Premier Zhao Ziyang will most likely visit the United States this year. U.S. President Reagan will visit Asia in November, including Tokyo, Seoul, Jakarta, and Manila. Not long ago, some people said that China would be on his itinerary, but China has not stated its position on Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States, even after stalling for a long time. Without his visit to the United States first, it would be inappropriate for Reagan to pay a return visit to China. Finally, the U.S. Government had to announce that the President would not visit China on his Asian tour. However, Reagan himself commented saying that he wishes to visit Beijing during his tenure of office.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States has been included in the agenda of the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Beijing has temporarily set aside this visit due to repeated U.S. actions harmful to relations between the two countries.

The upgrading of the level of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the U.S. Government's approval of Pan Am flights to Taiwan, talks on textile products, and the issue of the U.S. Government depriving Chinese citizens of their rights not to have to apply for entry visas when passing through the territory of the United States, are all concrete evidence that the U.S. side has hurt the feelings of the Chinese people.

In view of all these unfriendly actions taken by the United States, China has not given in. Instead, it has lodged repeated protests with the United States and has taken corresponding measures. At the end of July, Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated the three principles of the Chinese Government in dealing with its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union: 1) China firmly opposes hegemonism; 2) China will maintain and develop normal state-to-state relations with the United States and the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence; and 3) Sino-U.S. talks and Sino-Soviet talks will continue. Some obstacles exist in both talks, but it is not China which has created the obstacles.

In August, the U.S. side did some things to improve Sino-U.S. relations which has caused the situation to turn for the better. Those things which have been published in newspapers include an agreement reached on textile talks, and the action taken by the U.S. State Department demanding that a U.S. court shelve a verdict on the case of the Huguang Railway bonds. Apparently, there are more events which have not yet been published in newspapers. For example, when meeting Deng Xiaoping during his visit to China, U.S. Senator Jackson personally handed Deng Xiaoping letters from U.S. President Reagan and Vice President Bush.

Australian Foreign Minister Hayden disclosed that during his visit to China early this month, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told him that Sino-U.S. relations have recently improved after a period of cooling. Deng Xiaoping went a step further in his talks with Jackson the day before yesterday. According to a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY dispatch, Deng Xiaoping held that Sino-U.S. relations have taken a winding course and were once on the decline, but recently there have been some improvements and the relations seem promising.

However, Deng Xiaoping did not hold that Sino-U.S. relations will develop smoothly and without frustrations in the future. "Of course, there will be some problems, but I hope that they are not big problems."

He did not say what the big problems are, but obviously meant the Taiwan issue. The Taiwan issue is the major obstacle in Sino-U.S. relations as it involves the problem of China's sovereignty. Deng Xiaoping hoped that those in power in the United States would have a clear understanding of this problem.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will go to New York to attend the UN General Assembly and is scheduled to visit Washington from 11 to 13 October and hold talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. By then, if the U.S. side can further outline another Sino-U.S. joint communique, official arrangements may be made regarding Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States. It seems that the United States also hopes that the visit can be realized before the end of this year so that Reagan can announce -- before the end of this year -- his visit to China in 1984.

The United States will come to a showdown with the Soviet Union before the end of this year on the deployment of its medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Whether Reagan will take part in the presidential election will also be decided before the end of this year. Soviet leader Andropov recently expressed that the Soviet Union "will hold political talks with China on the fundamental problem of the world's development." It seems that all these trends play their role.

WU XIUQUAN ON POSTWAR SINO-SOVIET TREATY

HK241233 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Aug 83 p 3

[Special Feature] by Wu Xiuquan: "8 Years in the Foreign Ministry -- Part 1 [continued], a Visit to Moscow and a Record of the Initial Sino-Soviet Relationship (January 1950 -- May 1955)" -- second installment of "Part 1]

[Text] On the Eve of the Sino-Soviet Talks

Chairman Mao's visit to the Soviet Union was his first visit to a foreign country and also his first time to meet Comrade Stalin. It was said that the Soviet Union artfully arranged the arrival of Chairman Mao's train at 1200 sharp. When the train was approaching the platform, the large clock of the Kremlin began to sound. Nearly all top party, government, and army leaders, with the exception of Stalin (according to usual practice, he never went out to welcome guests, were at the station to welcome Chairman Mao,. Due to the bitterly cold weather in the Soviet Union, Chairman Mao was taken ill upon entering the country. Therefore, Molotov gave instructions to simplify the welcoming ceremony at the Moscow station so as to shorten the time spent at the station. The practice of shaking hands with foreign diplomats was dispensed with, keeping only the saluting by the guard of honor. After making a brief speech, which had been prepared beforehand, Chairman Mao was accompanied to a well-arranged resting place -- a villa on the outskirts used by Stalin during World War II. A rest house was also arranged for Chairman Mao in Moscow City.

At 1800 on the day of Chairman Mao's arrival, Stalin led all the members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU in meeting Comrade Mao Zedong. On seeing Comrade Mao Zedong, Stalin stepped forward and vigorously shook hands with him, saying happily: "It is beyond expectation that you are so young and strong!" Everyone knows that Stalin once put forward mistaken ideas on the Chinese revolution. In violation of Stalin's will, the victory of the Chinese revolution was won by Chinese Communists themselves by combining the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of China. Facts have proved that the road taken by the Chinese comrades was correct. Stalin himself knew this very well. Therefore, he said to Chinese leaders: You have won a great victory, and victors should not be reproached." Prior to this, that is, in July 1949, when Comrade Liu Shaoqi, on behalf of our party, went to the Soviet Union to negotiate with Stalin concerning the problem of the founding of the PRC, Stalin said to the Chinese comrades that he should not have interfered in the Chinese revolution. He said: "In the past, we obstructed and hindered you. For this I feel compunction." It was not easy for Stalin to make such self-criticism, although it was made in a restricted talk. Supported by the Communist International (in fact Stalin), the Wang Ming "leftist" dogmatists had attacked and suppressed Comrade Mao Zedong and other comrades who adhered to the correct line. Both parties knew well about this unhappy past. Therefore, Stalin gave a high standard reception to compensate. At a meeting celebrating Stalin's birthday, Stalin let Comrade Mao Zedong precede other fraternal party leaders and stand next to him.

Helping the Soviet Union Get Rid of Suspicion

At that time it was only 2 months or so since the founding of New China. The Soviet Union was suspicious of some of China's principles and policies. For example, because we did not listen to the mistaken suggestions of the Communist International and Stalin, Stalin was suspicious that we were taking the "Yugoslav road." Hearing that some democratic parties and personages with no party affiliation took part in our government, the Soviet Union thought that we might possibly take a pro-British and pro-U.S. line. Therefore, the Soviet Union adopted a cold and suspicious attitude toward us.

But subsequently, the Soviet Union proposed signing a friendship treaty. Chairman Mao thought that signing a friendship treaty was a matter between the two countries. So he let Premier Zhou Enlai make detailed arrangements for the signing of the treaty, while he himself did not take a direct part in negotiations.

Upon receipt of Chairman Mao's instructions and prior to his departure, Premier Zhou told the personnel concerned that during the negotiations, the Sino-Soviet cooperation should be brought further forward so as to enable our foreign relations take on a new look and to create favorable conditions for tackling imperialism. On his way to Moscow, he made a telephone call to Chairman Mao and exchanged views on the signing of the Sino-Soviet friendship treaty. On board the train, Premier Zhou gave me the text of the speech he would make at Moscow station and asked me to translate it into Russian. We were all tired because of the long journey, but Premier Zhou kept himself busy with preparation work.

For a time after his arrival in the Soviet Union, Chairman Mao did not have any public activity. So the Soviet Union, in the manner of answering questions put by a TASS reporter, made known to the public Chairman Mao's activity schedule, which in the main included the preparations for signing the Sino-Soviet alliance treaty. Soviet newspapers also released news about Chairman Mao's visit to some places in Leningrad. When Premier Zhou and his delegation arrived in Moscow, Chairman Mao returned from Leningrad.

In the copy of the text designated to go to the Chinese Government, the text in Chinese came before that in Russian and the name of our country was also treated in the same way, and vice versa in the copy designated for the Soviet Government. The form of word arrangement of the text in Chinese was also worked out upon my suggestion, that is to say, words were arranged vertically from right to left in accordance with the traditional Chinese habit so as to be distinguishable from the form of word arrangement of the text in Russian in which words were horizontally arranged from left to right. In formally signing the treaty, the Soviet leader used pen and ink, which the Soviet people used habitually and the Chinese leader used the "four treasures of the study" of our own nation, paper, ink stick, writing brush, and ink slab. It was I who got these four treasures of the study from the embassy and sent them to the Kremlin to be arranged by Shi Zhean on the signing table.

The Role of the Treaty at That Time

On 14 February 1950, a grand signing ceremony was held in the Kremlin to officially sign the "Sino-Soviet Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance Treaty." Also present at the ceremony were chief Soviet leaders Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov, and others, and Chinese comrades Chairman Mao, Wang Jiaxiang, Chen Boda, and others. Premier Zhou and Wyszynski signed two copies of the treaty on behalf of their respective governments. The core of the contents of the treaty is that each contracting party must not join any alliance, block, action, or measure which opposes the other and that if one contracting party is invaded by a third country, the other party must "do its utmost to provide military and other assistance to it." At that time, World War II had just ended and the U.S. imperialists, who had not been damaged by the war, were grooming the Japanese imperialists and this constituted a serious threat to the security of China and the Soviet Union. Therefore, this commitment of the treaty made by China and the Soviet Union was of great significance, not only to the contracting parties but also to the situation of the Far East and the world at that time. At the signing ceremony, both Premier Zhou, who was concurrently foreign minister, and Foreign Minister Wyszynski made speeches. The premier said: The basis for concluding the Sino-Soviet treaty is the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries. The treaty also represents the interests of all peace- and justice-loving people in the East and throughout the world. The signing of the treaty has completely frustrated the attempts of imperialists headed by the United States to sow discord between China and the Soviet Union. Wyszynski said: The Sino-Soviet treaty has expressed the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the desire for peace and security of the peoples of all countries. "It has also proved the greatness of Soviet foreign policy."

It Is Necessary To Safeguard Sovereignty

Also signed at the same time was the "Agreement on the China's Changchun Railway, Lushun Port, and Dalian." Tzarist Russia forced the Chinese Qing Government to "agree" to let Russia construct, manage, and lease China's Changchun Railway, Lushun Port, and Dalian and these were outcomes of imperialist powers carving up China. After the founding of New China, China's Changchun Railway was still mainly managed by the Soviet Union with the participation of Chinese and Soviet troops and there were still military installations in Lushun Port and Dalian. According to the new agreement, the Soviet Union should hand over all management rights of China's Changchun Railway and the Soviet bases, together with related facilities in Lushun Port and Dalian, to the PRC Government. However, in view of the situation in the Far East and world at that time, both sides agreed that the handover would be effected after the signing of a peace treaty with Japan, which it was estimated would take place before the end of 1952. Another agreement signed at the same time was an "Agreement on Loans to the PRC." According to this agreement, the Soviet Union would grant a loan to China totaling \$300 million at a 1 percent annual interest rate. China was to use this money for purchasing machines, equipment, and other materials needed for its construction and to repay the above loan plus interest with raw materials, tea, cash, and U.S. dollars within 10 years, that is, before the end of 1963 [as published]. In addition to these two agreements, both sides also agreed that all property obtained from Japan by the Soviet Union in the northeast and all former Soviet barracks and houses in Beijing (also handed down from Tzarist Russia) would be gratuitously handed over to China. All these agreements were very necessary for safeguarding our country's independence and sovereignty and for promoting our country's economic construction. They were also signed by Premier Zhou and Wyszynski on behalf of their respective governments. After signing the above-mentioned treaty and agreements, both countries also made a joint statement declaring that various treaties and agreements signed between the Soviet Union and the former Chinese KMT Government in August 1945 were null and void.

The Signing of the "Sino-Soviet Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance Treaty"

Headed by the premier, we arrived in Moscow on 20 January. Mikoyan (deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers), Wyszynski (Foreign Minister), Luo Shen [5012 3947] (Ambassador to China), Wang Jiaxiang, Chen Boda, and others welcomed us at the railway station. Premier Zhou made a short speech at the station, which was translated into Russian by me. The premier said: The purpose of our trip is to carry out the chairman's instructions to hold talks on consolidating Sino-Soviet diplomatic relations, promoting friendship and unity between our two big countries, and promoting world peace. When the welcoming ceremony at the railway station was over, the Soviet Government made arrangements for us to stay at a high-grade villa on the outskirts of Moscow. On the third day after our arrival, that is, on 22 January, Stalin, accompanied by Wyszynski, received Premier Zhou and Ambassador Wang Jiaxiang and the talks soon started. At first, Premier Zhou stayed with us. However, he had to make reports to Chairman Mao and to discuss problems with him every day and it took too much time to travel to and fro. Afterward, we moved to where Chairman Mao was staying. Chairman Mao did not participate directly in the talks and only Premier Zhou, in his capacity as foreign minister, talked with Soviet Foreign Minister Wyszynski. Also officially participating in the talks on the Chinese side were Comrades Wang Jiaxiang, Li Fuchun, and Ye Jizhuang. Comrade Shi Zhe acted as a translator. Some other comrades and I prepared various documents and relevant information for the talks as well as the text of the treaty.

The first and earliest text of the treaty was drafted and put forth by the Soviet Union. Compared with the treaty adopted and promulgated later, although no alterations of principle were made, there were still very substantial revisions in wording. This work was put under the direct leadership of Premier Zhou and was handled personally by him. He submitted the draft treaty to the delegation and the comrades in the embassy and organized and mobilized them to study, carefully consider, and revise the draft clause by clause, sentence by sentence, and word by word. He asked everyone to use his brains and to do his bit for the completion of the treaty. He himself dealt with the draft even seriously and meticulously, deliberating on it word by word. This was his persistent work style. Proceeding entirely from the interests of the country, he tried his best to prevent any loophole so that our country would not suffer in the future. Premier Zhou said: This treaty must be good and passable not only at present but also in the future and must stand the test of time and the examination of our later generations. There were no more than 1,000 substantive words in the full text of the treaty but every word had gone through repeated deliberations. Every comrade and, in particular, Premier Zhou, expended all his energies on it. For example, in the original text of the treaty, there was a passage reading: Once any party of the signatory states is invaded by a third nation, the other party "must be able to" give aid. Premier Zhou thought that this passage was far from affirmative and failed to indicate the proper role of the treaty. Through repeated deliberations, the phrase "must be able to" was changed into "do its best" to give aid. In this way the passage became more affirmative and definite. On the question of altering these few words, we discussed and even argued for a long time.

Texts in Chinese and Russian and the Typography

I participated in the translation work of some parts of the treaty and also made some technical suggestions on word translation. For example, in the treaty's text in Russian, according to the habit of inverted Russian sentences, the name of our country is arranged in the order of "People's Republic of China" [in Cyrillic] whose direct translation was "People's Republic of China." In accordance with Russian and English grammar, this translation was originally okay. But in my opinion, it should be corrected according to the Chinese habit, putting the word "Chinese" at the beginning of the word order. This was entirely clear and coherent in the text in Russian terms. The Soviet Union, for its part, accepted this suggestion. In the formal text in Russian, the name of our country was written as "Chinese People's Republic." [in Cyrillic] This coincided with the habit of our country. After the wording of the text of the treaty was finalized, Comrade Chen Bingchen, who accompanied the delegation, wrote two copies of the formal text in Chinese in regular script with a writing brush. Chen Bingchen, who formerly worked in the general office of the CPC Central Military Commission and came from "a literary family" wrote in a good hand. In his two handwritten copies, he had to ensure that there were no mistakes or leaks and that the handwriting would be clear and dignified, and moreover he had to ensure that the two would be entirely the same. He devoted a lot of energy and effort to this job. Two copies of each formal text to be signed had to be printed in Russian and Chinese. Together with Comrade Lai Yali, I personally went to the Russian foreign languages printing house to help the typesetters there properly and unmistakably typeset and print the text. The Soviet typesetters were indeed capable of doing their job. Although they did not know Chinese, they were quick at finding the exact type for the Chinese words they saw and able to compose the whole text as required. Only two copies of the formal text were printed, which had to be delivered to the two governments for safekeeping.

China's Changchun Railway

With respect to the issue of China's Changchun Railway, Japan had, during its occupation of northeast China, purchased from the Soviet Union the rights to the railway. Although they were rather cheap, they had been paid for.

After the Soviet troops entered the northeast and after Japan surrendered, the Soviet Union again owned the rights to China's Changchun Railway. After the founding of the PRC, the Soviet Union should have unconditionally turned over the rights to the railway. However, since it was much near to go to Vladivostok through China's Changchun Railway than through its own Far East Railway, the Soviet Union also asked to share jointly the rights to and interests in the railway for a certain period of time. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union gained extra advantage in this matter. But due to our lack of ability in operation, management, and technique at that time, joint management and utilization of the railway by the two countries for the time being was still advantageous to our country. Therefore, we agreed to share the rights to and interests in China's Changchun Railway.

It was also stated in the agreement that the Soviet Union should gratuitously turn over to China all the property it had obtained from Japan in the northeast, such as a number of factories, mines, machinery, and other equipment. As a matter of fact, however, when the Soviet troops left the northeast, they moved to the Soviet Union almost all the machinery and other equipment that could be dismantled. They "gratuitously" turned over some empty houses in the Anshan iron and steel works, the Shenyang munitions factory, and the Xiaofengman power plant. Even the pianos, sofas, and furniture in the houses of senior Japanese officials and military officers and a large amount of captured goods were transported to the Soviet Union. They did not give a good account of themselves in this respect but manifested a tendency toward national egoism, which was different from their verbal statements. At that time, however, we were still putting the general interest first and keeping the general goal in sight. Therefore, we did not argue with them over these specific issues. Stalin and other CPSU leaders were fairly warm and sincere toward us and they provided aid in our construction.

After the signing ceremony on 14 February, Ambassador Wang Jiaxiang and his wife held a grand cocktail party to celebrate the signing of the Sino-Soviet treaty and the successful visit to the Soviet Union by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou. Stalin attended the party. The Soviet party, government, and army leaders, including Shvernik, Molotov, Malenkov, Voroshilov, Mikoyan, Kaganovich, Bulganin, Khrushchov, and Budenny, ministers, representatives of various circles, and heads of diplomatic missions, numbering more than 500 persons, attended the party. Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, and Wang Jiaxiang and his wife personally welcomed and entertained the guests. Other members of the Chinese delegation helped entertain the guests. Two days later, that is, on 16 February, the Soviet Government held a grand banquet at the Kremlin to entertain Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, and other members of the Chinese delegation. Almost all Soviet party, government, and army leaders attended the banquet. On these two occasions, Stalin was in high spirits. He talked incessantly with the guests and even cracked jokes during the feast.

The Vietnamese leader, Comrade Ho Chi Minh, who was in Moscow at that time, also attended the banquet. When Ho Chi Minh asked for Stalin's instruction during the feast, Stalin laughingly said: "How can I instruct you? As a 'president,' your rank is higher than mine!" Ho Chi Minh again jokingly said to Stalin: "You have signed a treaty with the Chinese comrades. How about signing a treaty with us while I am here?" But, as Ho Chi Minh had arrived secretly in the Soviet Union on this occasion, Stalin said: "What if people ask where you have suddenly emerged from?" Ho Chi Minh said: "That is easy, You can send an aircraft to take me into the sky and then you can send some people to welcome me at the airport. Carry this news in the newspapers, and everything will be all right." Stalin laughingly said: "This must be the peculiar imaginative power of you Orientals." Stalin was indeed all affability at that moment.

My Impression of Stalin

When I studied in Moscow in the 1920's, I saw Stalin on several occasions. He was over 40 at that time. The incessant troubles at home and wars with foreign countries in the past several decades, particularly the war to defend the country, had consumed a lot of his energy. By this time, he was already 70 years of age. He was notably senile, with white hair and moustache and flaccid facial skin. But the Soviet Union had also become markedly prosperous. When I went to the Soviet Union on this occasion, it was vastly different from how it had been 2 decades before.

Although it had experienced such a great disaster of war in the interval, little traces of war could be noticed in Moscow. We could thus see its quick rehabilitation and the excellent development of its economy. Furthermore, over the past several decades, the personality cult of Stalin had been formed not only in the Soviet party and state but also in the international communist movement and among the progressive personages of the world. He enjoyed almost supreme power and prestige. Therefore, although Stalin had passed into the evening of his life, he was enormously proud of his successes. He also paid attention to his health and security. He preserved his peculiar manner and air. He also preserved his habit of speaking slowly and using words accurately. His manner was also quite friendly and amicable. At this banquet, at least, he did not show the frightful image of being a "tyrant" or a "dictator," as publicized in the West. On the banquet table there was a bottle of wine specially reserved for him. He drank only from this bottle, neither drinking the wine which other people poured for him nor pouring wine from this bottle for other people. As matter of fact, the bottle did not necessarily contain particularly good wine. It was rather a kind of light wine, which was perhaps reserved for him primarily for security reasons. The other Soviet leaders around him were extremely deferential to him. He was quite respectful and courteous to Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and other Chinese leaders and he also seemed to be genuinely caring for and supporting us. With respect to the question of why Stalin was afraid that we would follow Tito's example and assert our independence from the Soviet Union, his doubt derived from Yugoslav adherence to its independent stand. This was not in keeping with Stalin's opinion and made him angry. The communist Information Bureau passed a resolution, expelling the LCY from the Information Bureau. The Soviet Union also suspended its normal diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. In this matter, Stalin was completely in the wrong. But they were particularly sensitive and watchful about this.

On the eve of the founding of the PRC, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the state policy of "siding with the Soviet Union without reservation" in light of their misgivings. Through these Sino-Soviet talks, including the numerous secret talks and contacts between our party and the Soviet leaders before the founding of the PRC, the major viewpoints of both parties were basically identical. Stalin expressed his approval of the various policies of our party and there were no differences of principle between us. At the two banquets, both parties constantly drank a health to the leaders of both countries and constantly shouted: "Long live the friendship between China and the Soviet Union!" The banquet, lasting a very long time, did not end until late at night.

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